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KOWLOONTONG INCIDENT Chinese Troops Forcibly Enter Houses

NAZI ATOM RESEARCH STATION

London, April 15.
The existence of an Atomic Research station, staffed by German scientists, at a Spanish village, Portugalote, five miles south of Bilbao, is reported by the "Daily Worker's" Special Correspondent in a despatch from Paris published today.

It says the factory is situated on a rocky, and almost inaccessible hill just outside the village and is guarded night and day by special security police, the majority of whom the village report to be German-speaking.

"No one, I understand, is allowed anywhere near the plant, and workers sleep and take their meals within the factory grounds. Lorries travel to and from this secret hideout every day with heavily armed guards travelling beside the drivers. They never stop in the village, and it has been impossible to establish detailed information of their loads."

"Some 20 miles away lies the little port of Solario, which served as a secret supply base for German submarines during the war, and my information indicates a strong possibility that Solario is now being used as a supply port for the factory," the correspondent writes. —Reuter.

U.S. TO INSIST IRAN CASE BE HEARD

New York, April 15.
Sources close to the United States delegate to the United Nations Security Council, Mr. Edward Stettinius Junior, said yesterday he would take the leadership today in opposing the Russian move to have the United Nations Security Council drop the Iranian case.

These sources said that Stettinius would demand that the case be kept on the Agenda until May 6 as the delegates decided ten days ago. A check of the various delegations indicated that the United States would have enough support to block the Russian move.

The Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, had already asked the Council in a letter to strike the Iranian case from its agenda without waiting until May 6 on which day Russia has agreed to have all her troops out of Iran.

Police Want Borotra's Wife

Paris, April 15.
A warrant for the arrest of the wife of Jean Borotra, the tennis player, was issued in Paris tonight.

With three other people, one of them a Russian princess, she is suspected of membership of the former Gestapo in the French capital.

The princess is the owner of a house from which a 23-year-old Polish student, Nicholas Lapshinski, was kidnapped. The princess was deported to Germany during the war, liberated by the American Army, and last year took refuge in Paris, where he made friends with a number of Polish and Russian emigrants.

Fascists saw him being dragged screaming from the doorway of the house by three men. His face was running with blood.

He was bundled into the car and nothing has been heard of him since.

MADRID EXPLOSION

Madrid, April 15.
Two people were injured and structural damage was caused when a bomb exploded on the ground floor window of the Falangist Student Militia office here last night. —Reuter.

Misunderstanding Over Billets

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES WERE WITNESSED IN KOWLOONTONG LATE YESTERDAY MORNING WHEN SEVERAL HUNDRED CHINESE SOLDIERS BROKE INTO EUROPEAN RESIDENCES AND, AFTER THREATENING THE OCCUPANTS, TOOK POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES. IT WAS NOT UNTIL EVENING THAT MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN MOVED OUT BY THE AUTHORITIES AND IN SOME CASES IT WAS NOT UNTIL A VERY LATE HOUR THAT THE LAST OF THEM HAD VACATED THE HOMES THEY SO SUDDENLY TOOK OVER AT THE POINT OF A GUN.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT LATE LAST NIGHT EXPLAINED THAT THE WHOLE INCIDENT AROSE OUT OF A MISUNDERSTANDING AND THAT, AS SOON AS THE POSITION WAS MADE CLEAR TO THE CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN APART FROM THE NATURAL TENSION AT THE TIME. "CHINA MAIL" REPORTERS ON THE SCENE CONFIRMED THAT THERE WERE NO UGLY INCIDENTS AND THAT THE CHINESE SOLDIERS MOVED OUT WITHOUT CAUSING ANY FURTHER TROUBLE.

The trouble started shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Some 6,000 troops of the 18th Division of the 23rd Army, commanded by General Hsu, arrived in Kowloon from Shum-chun to form up here preparatory to moving off by sea for North China on Friday. Apparently only 3,000 had been expected, and there was no accommodation available for the remainder.

Under the impression that the Kowloon-tong area had been earmarked for their use, the remaining 3,000 proceeded to move into civilian homes. The area affected comprised

Essex, Crescent northwards, houses in Stafford Road, York Road, Norfolk Road, Cumberland Road, Waterloo Road and Rutland Crescent being suddenly swamped by hordes of Chinese troops, including a number of junior officers and N.C.O.s.

Thirty Houses Entered

Over 30 houses were entered. In some cases, the troops managed to establish themselves before the inmates had got over their surprise. When an objection was raised, or some show of resistance put up, they brandished Tommy-guns, rifles and hand-grenades, broke down doors and even clambered over garden walls.

Others established themselves in gardens and garages. In a short while, blue trails of smoke filled the air as open-air kitchens, made from bricks the soldiers brought with them, started cooking a midday meal.

The civilian police, reinforced by units of the British Army, the R.A.F. Police and Chinese officers, sped to the area. There were no ugly scenes, but the Chinese soldiers at first would not budge, and even in cases where some of them agreed to leave, either they or others returned immediately, the police pursued them.

A conference was held early yesterday evening between General G. W. Festing, G.O.C., Hong Kong, and General Hsu, in command of the 23rd Chinese Division. Colonel H. Lucke, Chinese Army Liaison Officer in Hong Kong, was among those present.

As a result of the talk between

Trade Unions In The Palace

London, Apr. 15.
"Reynolds's News," the weekly Cooperative newspaper, said yesterday that Buckingham Palace servants were becoming members of trade unions for the first time. —Associated Press.

Between Generals Festing and Hsu, it was agreed that the British would provide accommodation for the men in Shamshuipo today. Meanwhile, the troops were to vacate the premises they had occupied and would spend the night in the open air.

Interviewed by the "China Mail" after the conference, Colonel Lucke said that the whole incident arose through a misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese soldiers, who thought that the Kowloon-tong area had been assigned to them.

When the position had been explained to them, they moved out quietly, though some of them obviously did not relish changing the comfortable sitting rooms in which they were accustomed for the cold dampness of a night in the open.

Official Statement
Late last night, the following statement was issued H.Q. Land Forces:

"Owing to a misunderstanding as to the exact limits of the special billeting area set aside

RIOTS IN BUTTE

Butte, Mont, April 15.
Sleepless, jittery Butte surveyed today the wreckage of the second night of unbridled mob violence as leaders and public officials appealed to the people for calm and order. Saturday night and again last night gangs of men, women and teen-age boys armed with axes and travelling by truck and automobile roved the streets of this strike-bound copper mining community of 40,000 persons.

They ransacked the suburbs and unloaded at private houses to bash in windows and doors and throw wrecked furniture into yards. Two youths were wounded by gun-fire, the second one last night. Most of the houses damaged, the police chief and mayor said, were occupied by miners who stayed on the job on the "richest hill on earth," after a strike of 3,500 members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (I.U.M.S.W.) began on Tuesday.

The union strike committee declared, however, that neither the union nor its members are responsible for the disorders. A statement was issued by the committee calling on both union members and the general public to help maintain order. Officials of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, against whose mines the strike was called in a dispute over retroactive pay, have made no comment on the strikes.

The sheriff of this town said that women led some of the gangs which caused thousands of dollars worth of damage. A crowd of 3,000 or more persons witnessed one of the house wreckings last night and the police are apprehensive over the future, although last night's disorders were not so widespread as those on Saturday. —Associated Press.

"Victorious" A Passenger Ship

Colombo, April 15.
The 23,000-ton aircraft carrier "Victorious" has been in Colombo harbour on her way to Australia. She carried a number of civilian passengers to Australia and a few civilians also disembarked here.

This is said to be the first occasion when a large aircraft carrier has been allowed by the Admiralty to be used for transporting civilians.

There was also another duty which "Victorious" performed before reaching Australia. Somewhere in mid-ocean, she tipped overboard all the aircraft which were standing on the flight-deck. The planes formally carried by the aircraft carrier were removed before she left Devonport last month and the two dozen aircraft which were to be dumped were Corsairs, which were given to Britain under the Lend-Lease arrangements. America does not want the aircraft returned.

It is learned that a number of English aircraft engines were dumped overboard from "Victorious" on the trip to Colombo. "Victorious" which left England on her present trip on March 14 will, on her return voyage, carry several hundred civilians to the United Kingdom, who have gathered in Australia from all parts of the Pacific to wait for passage home. —Reuter.

RATION WARNING

Essen, April 15.
A warning that "unless the world food situation improves there may be further cuts in the rations of Ruhr miners and further reductions in allocations of Ruhr coal to receiving countries" was given by Mr. John Hym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, here today. —Reuter.

Elizabeth To Marry?

London, Apr. 15.
Rumours circulating abroad that Princess Elizabeth would marry Prince Philip of Greece were denied by authorised quarters here today.

The 23-year-old Princess is related to the British Royal Family.

The Princess was seen with Princess Elizabeth at a theatre and several members of his family yesterday dined at the Buckingham Palace. —Associated Press.

Climbed Nelson's Column

London, April 15.
The man who climbed Nelson's column on Saturday, Henry Taylor of Grosvenor Road, Hammersmith, 31-year-old ex-seaman, was fined 40 shillings at Bow Street today on a drunk and disorderly charge.

Taylor, who took part in the Dunkirk evacuation, is now stoker at the Athenium Club.

The policeman who took Taylor into custody after his climb to the top of the Column, told the Magistrate Mr. McKenna, that the disorder consisted of Taylor's ascent.

Mr. McKenna asked Taylor: "Why did you do this?"

Taylor replied: "I had the ambition to climb the Column and just felt that I would go up to have a look round."

Taylor left the dock smiling and was then met by a well-dressed middle-aged man who shook him warmly by the hand. The man pulled out a well-filled wallet and paid Taylor's fine, remarking: "You did the thing I had always wanted to do myself and I congratulate you." —Reuter.

NEW GERMAN PARTY

Berlin, Apr. 15.
A joint meeting of 1,500 Berlin Socialist and Communist delegates today formally merged the two parties into a new "Social Unity" party and elected two presidents.

The decision to effect the fusion—which is to apply in the Soviet Occupation Zone and Berlin—was taken yesterday by the Berlin District Committee of the Social Democrat Party.

It was not affected by the recent poll among Soviet Democrats in the French, British and United States zones of Berlin, when fusion of the Communists was rejected by 19,546 votes against 2,937. —Reuter.

Invisible Ears And Eyes Guide Train

(By Marjori Penn)

London, April 15.
Invisible ears—and eyes—which guide the railway engine driver through fog, tell him the position of other trains on the line, and automatically apply the brakes when the train approaches another on the same line or a signal that is against it, is the latest invention to prevent railway accidents.

This new system, based on electro-mechanical impulses transmitted by the railway lines themselves, can also be used by the crew or passengers for "telephone" conversations with persons on board another train or with any fixed point such as a station or signal box which is "tuned in" to "wavelengths". Passengers can also talk to their offices simply by asking the station to put their call through on the ordinary Post Office telephone network to the number desired.

Professor Paul de Saint Quentin who invented the new system said: "A luminous screen fixed in the driver's cabin will show at a glance in different colours, the position of any train in front or behind for a distance of several miles." He said: "The screen also shows the position whether at a 'all clear or danger' of all signals

N. T. Rice Is To Be Issued In Kowloon

NEW TERRITORIES RICE IS TO BE ISSUED FOR KOWLOON FOR THE RATION PERIOD, APRIL 20-24. THIS IS TO MAKE UP FOR THE 100 PER CENT. BROKEN BANGKOK RICE WHICH HAD TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN KOWLOON FOR THE PERIODS, MARCH 31-APRIL 4, AND APRIL 10-14.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ISSUE BANGKOK 5 PER CENT. 10 PER CENT. AND 15 PER CENT. BROKENS IN HONG KONG FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 23-27.

It has been disclosed that the last few shipments of rice from Bangkok have included a substantial quantity of 100 per cent broken rice which cannot be cooked as rice and can only be cooked into a paste or congee.

Representations have been made to the proper authorities in Bangkok, and it is hoped that future shipments may not contain such broken rice, or at least, not in such large quantities.

In order to amplify and explain the position of the flour reduction announced last week, the Rice Controller has issued a further communique:

The official ration is 2 catties of rice and 1½ catties of flour per head every five days. On account of administrative difficulties involved in giving a combined ration in respect of the same period, what has been done during the past several weeks has been this:

Given Alternately

For one period of five days each person received four catties of rice, without flour. For the following period of five days each person received three catties of flour. In other words, the rice and flour ration were given alternately instead of in combination, the rice ration being in effect for ten days and the flour ration being in effect for ten days.

In respect of the coming periods for the flour ration (15/19 April for Kowloon and 18/22 April for Hong Kong), this ration has been reduced from three catties to two catties. This reduction was made by the Rice Controller in view of the actual stock available for these two periods.

A ship is now being unloaded, however, and supplies will be maintained.

Rice Rationing

A rumour in circulation yesterday that the authorities were contemplating an end to rice rationing was categorically denied by the Rice Controller (Mr. M. K. Lo) on enquiry.

"There is absolutely no foundation whatever for such a rumour," Mr. Lo told the "China Mail".

The rumour appears to have arisen from measures being taken in a local dockyard for the collective handling of rice rations on behalf of the workers.

FOOD RIOT?

Budapest, Apr. 15.
The newspaper "Vilagosag" said that several policemen were hurt when more than 1,000 persons staged a food riot at Tiboldaroc. —Associated Press.

London To Cairo Rly.

Cairo, April 15.
A plan for a direct London to Cairo train service with ferry crossings of the English Channel and the Bosphorus (between Europe and Asia Minor) is envisaged by Kamal Bey, Deputy General Manager of the Egyptian Railways.

Already a Channel train ferry is running and plans for the Bosphorus ferry are well advanced. An important link will be the Haila-Beirut-Tripoli military railway, a single-gauge line built along the coast by South African and English forces during the war.

Kamal Bey believes that there will be a big future for this service among passengers who do not want to wait for ships and like the comfort of trains. —Reuter.

No One-Sided Sacrifices

Washington, April 15.
Britain is expected to suggest that the American plans for feeding Japan and the American zone in Germany are too extravagant and that the wheat and rice for these areas should be diverted when the Combined Food Board meets here today.

This will be in the nature of a counter proposal to the suggestion by the Director-General of the UNRRA, Florentino de La Guardia, that British reserves should be loaned to European countries. The British representative is expected to state that Britain is only prepared to release some of her wheat stocks if firm guarantees are given that they will be speedily replaced.

In London today, authoritative circles formally denied the American reports that Britain might yet ration bread in spite of her offer to do so, provided the United States followed suit.

Britain is still awaiting the official American reply to the bread rationing proposal and the official attitude in London is that Britain is not prepared to accept "onesided sacrifices." —Reuter.

Smithfield On Strike

London, April 15.
In London today, troops arrived at the Smithfield provision market to ensure that the capital's food supplies are kept flowing. In spite of the week-old unofficial strike of 600 provision workers on wages dispute.

The strikers today decided not to return to work until their demands are met, while the arrival of the soldiers was a signal for a serious new development in the form of a general walk-out of meat workers. These declared that they would not return to work until the troops are withdrawn. —Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Cloudy, with moderate easterly winds. —Reuter's temperature, etc.:—Maximum—73.7 deg. at 5 p.m. Minimum—58.6 deg. at 5 p.m. Rainfall—A trace. Max. Humidity—55 per cent. at 7 p.m.

By boat made on a section of line in the Woolwich area, that it will save 100 per cent. efficient on big networks. —Reuter.

CHINA MAIL

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Peace Problem

When the Peace Conference meets in Paris shortly, one of the thorniest questions certainly will be the disposal of Trieste. The more one studies the various alternatives, the more convinced one is that the only just solution is for Trieste to be internationalised. This certainly is the view of a large majority of British and American observers who have studied the situation on the spot. Britain and America will have particular responsibility for ensuring that a just solution is reached. Their decision to occupy Trieste last May placed the two powers in a position to find the correct answer to the manifold problems of race and economics which are inherent in the situation. Prior to 1919, Trieste belonged to Austria for over 500 years. During the last century, it became one of the busiest ports in the Mediterranean, serving as one of the main channels for Central European trade. The countries which made the greatest use of its facilities were Austria, Hungary and Bavaria. After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1919, Trieste and the province of Venezia Giulia were annexed by Italy. The Slovenian population of Venezia Giulia, which amounts to rather more than half the total population of 900,000 were no happier under the Italians than under the Austrians. Also, they were now separated from their brother Slovenes, who had been incorporated in the newly formed Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, Trieste declined in importance under Italian mismanagement and neglect. Its trade continued to be with Central Europe rather than with Italy or Yugoslavia, who today both claim it. Between the two wars, 8 per cent of Trieste's trade was Yugoslavian, 12 per cent Italian, and the remaining 80 per cent Central European. It is clear, therefore, that on economic grounds neither Italy nor Yugoslavia can establish a satisfactory claim to Trieste. Ethnically, the situation is extremely complex. Whereas the population of Trieste and the coast of Venezia Giulia is over 80 per cent Italian, all the hinterland of the province is overwhelmingly Slovenian. Politics further complicate the issue. Some 10 per cent of the Italians are Communists, and their ideological prejudices prevail over racial preference—they would rather be under Tito than under the present Italian Government. On the other hand, some Slovenes, particularly the middle classes, would leave Venezia Giulia rather than stay under a Communist regime. It obviously would not be a satisfactory solution for Italy to have Trieste, and Yugoslavia the hinterland, though that would be ethnically correct. Trieste under that arrangement would be without communications to Central Europe, and would merely continue its commercial decline. If the Peace Conference were to decide in favour of international trusteeship, it would not be necessary to internationalise rail communications from Trieste to Central Yugoslavia. The United Nations could guarantee fair transit conditions for all goods into and out of Central Europe. The United Nations may have many awkward and insoluble problems dropped in their laps, but here is one in which they really would have a chance of achieving resounding success. All the expenses involved in the policing and occupation of Trieste could easily be raised by local taxation, the inhabitants of all races could feel absolutely secure, and Trieste might become a model of how to solve difficult racial and economic problems. Once the matter was settled, Italian and Yugoslavian

Oil For The Lamps Of Russia

Power-politics overshadow Iranian oil production, a vital element in British economy and in the welfare of the Empire.

Apart from oil, Britain's commercial interests in Iran are greater than those of any other country.

Before the war the Empire's trade was 56 per cent of Iran's total.

But oil is the linchpin of the Empire, strategically as well as economically. The British-owned wells that produced 17,000,000 tons last year—an increase of 7,000,000 tons over pre-war production—mean life or death to Britain's Army, Navy, and trade. This oil, too, saves the foreign exchange that is so precious to Britain and goes a long way to satisfy the demands of all the oil-consuming areas.

Though production is now a British monopoly, no one could deny Russia, or any other nation, the right to prospect for oil on a normal, competitive basis and by arrangement with the Government of the Shah.

Now there is talk of oil and mineral concessions to the Soviet.

Has Russia, then, been using her undoubted strategic power in the Middle East to enter the world contest for oil beyond her own borders?

The Soviet before the war produced 30,000,000 tons of oil a year—11 per cent of the world's total, compared with Iran's 4 per cent.

But in the war years her domestic production suffered serious setbacks.

War Reduced Soviet Production

As the oil wells yield up their harvest and old wells go dry, the search for new wells must go on. An oilfield producing 1,000,000 tons a year might have to drill 200 exploration wells.

So when Russia was fighting for existence men and materials were short and drilling could not continue as before.

And as the Germans trampled the land, bombing and shelling and scorched-earth tactics by the defenders destroyed equipment and reduced output to 25,000,000 tons last year.

Russia, perhaps, looks west and south—to the territories she occupies and to Iran—to meet her growing needs.

British, Dutch, and American companies have sought oil in Iran for many years—but they have sought it in open competition.

The oilmen of the Soviet have not been to the fore, but now they are reported to have been exploring the northern provinces.

To understand the importance of Iranian oil you must know something about Middle East oil generally. To understand the potentialities of the Middle East, glance at the world oil story.

America, from 3,500 fields, has produced 4,250,000,000 tons—63 per cent of the world's oil—to date. Latest estimate puts reserves in the United States at approximately 3,000,000,000 tons.

This has been estimated by Dr. G. M. Lee, chief geologist of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., as, at the present rate of production of 240,000,000 tons a year, 12 years' supply.

This figure does not take account of new discoveries. For some years now the annual total of new oil found has exceeded the yearly production.

The total oil reserves of America, proved and estimated, may be greater than the proved reserves. Yet recent American estimates have not placed the figure higher than 15 years' supply.

But even if the reserves represented 30 or 60 years' supply, U.S. oil barons in the United States would still be seriously concerned. More and more America looks to the Middle East to secure control over oil reserves on a sufficient scale to safeguard her future supplies.

Four years ago a Washington-sponsored company planned to build a pipeline from the Persian Gulf across Arabia to the Mediterranean. But the U.S. companies already operating there did not see eye to eye with their Government and the project was dropped.

Then, in 1943, a technical oil mission, sponsored by the Petroleum Administration, Harold I. Iken, surveyed the Middle East and reported that the proved reserves of the Middle East probably exceeded the total proved reserves in the U.S.

Since then the Middle East's proved reserves have been reported to the American Senate as 3,500,000,000 tons. Of the area in which this oil is located, American interests control 41 per cent, of the concessions, British and Dutch interests 53 per cent, and others six per cent.

British Refinery The World's Biggest

Today American oil research in the Middle East is in the hands of the various private companies already operating and holding concessions.

Here is a picture of what countries own the oil concessions and what the proved reserves are:

IRAQ: 60 per cent. British; 25 per cent. U.S.; 571,500,000 tons.

IRAN: 100 per cent. British; 867,000,000 tons.

KUWAIT (Persian Gulf): 50 per cent. British; 50 per cent. U.S.; 571,500,000 tons.

QATAR (Arabia): 100 per cent. British; 142,857,000 tons.

SAUDI ARABIA and BAHRAIN ISLAND: 100 per cent. U.S.; 286,000,000 tons.

Little wonder that the Russian exports are worried about their

Beneath the diplomatic squabbling of the Great Powers over Iran flows an undercurrent of oil. Here is the background to Russia's bid for a bigger share in the world's resources—

By GORDON NATTRASS

Iran supplies the answer to our future oil needs. Outside Egypt, whose oil future is insignificant, Iranian development was first in the field, and the present output is more than 80 per cent of the Middle East total.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's concession, derived from that obtained by Mr. William Knox d'Arcy in 1901, now covers 100,000 square miles in South-West Iran.

Oil was first found in commercial quantities in 1908, and in 1914 the British Government acquired a majority interest (65 per cent) in the company.

The move was made to secure future oil supplies for the Admiralty.

A 120-mile-long pipe-line from this Iranian field served the company's refinery at the Shatt-al-Arab port of Abadan, the biggest refinery in the world—bigger even than the famous U.S. plant at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which before the war produced 10,000,000 tons a year.

Iran Has Share Of Profits

The production of octane aviation spirit in the cracking plant at Abadan (about 1,000,000 tons a year) was one of the outstanding feats of the war.

At Kermanshah there is another, smaller, refinery which produces 100,000 tons a year. This plant receives its crude oil from the Naft-Khaneh field of Iraq, and serves the markets of Northern Iran.

Iran's own share in the fruits of oil production is enormous. The royalty payment to the Iranian Government is 4s. (gold) per ton, which would realise an income of more than \$6,000,000 on last year's production.

Anglo-Iranian's contribution to Iran during the war exceeded \$4,000,000 a year—something like a quarter of the country's total revenue—to say nothing of the thousands of Iranians who find work in the oilfields, doing most of the routine construction and operational work.

More and more stress is being laid on the jobs the Iranians do. Training centres, clinics, and hospitals are springing up.

And as more and more of Iran's young men are educated so will their country's share in the development of the oilfields increase.

Obviously, Russia wants to share in this development.

ANATOMY OF A FADING INCOME

Sir, I am an ordinary middle-class man whose income has remained static since 1937. I am married; I have two children. My salary is £400 a year.

Before the war my income tax was £23 (I graduated at 10). Rent and rates amounted to £70; family food cost £150; coal and light about £30; and I allowed £50 for clothes.

That left about £275 for holidays, doctors, amusements, the car, wages (the "daily woman"), three half-days a week, and savings. It was a tight squeeze, and we used to say our income fitted us like a mitten rather than a glove, but we made both ends meet.

But no sooner do you make both ends meet than somebody moves the ends. I have precisely the same salary, but look at my state today.

My £23 income tax has gone up to £21 2s. 6d. and will stand, even with next month's cuts, at £20 15s. My rent (I am lucky to be still in my pre-war house) is the same.

Coal has gone up 100 per cent.—from £2 per ton to £4. My suit, which used to cost me £8 8s., has gone up 100 per cent.—to £16 16s.

The food, for which we queue, spending an average of 1½ woman-hours a day instead of 15 minutes on the telephone, has gone down in both quantity and quality, although it has not increased appreciably in price.

But one the rock-bottom necessities of life, an spending £625 out of my £400.

We have abandoned the daily help for a car, who obliges (when in the mood) for two hours a week; but she gets 2s. 6d. an hour instead of 1s.

The car is a thing of the past. I cannot afford to buy a new one even if I were prepared to wait for months and then even on the never-ending "list" of the second-hand car I used to buy for £25 is now quoted at £350—or more.

But even if I still had my old car my motoring would cost double. Horse-power tax on one from 15s. to 25s., petrol which cost 4s. 5d. a gallon now costs 1s. 11d.

And I can drive on the basic ration only 40 miles a week instead of the 200 I used to cover.

My ten cigarettes a day used to cost me 6d. They are 1s. 2d. now. I used to keep a bottle of whisky in the house—one used to last us a month. We still get one a month, but it costs £1 5s. 6d. instead of 12s. 6d.

We used to spend a fortnight at the sea; and for that holiday for the four of us I used to budget carefully: 24 guineas for board and lodging and 25 for extras.

To get the same this summer would (not will, for I shall not be able to afford to go) cost me £50 instead of £30.

One of my pleasures during my holiday was a glass of stout in the morning. It cost me 6d. now it is 1s. 1d. I liked to buy a big bottle of stout for 6s. for the week. To day, 2s. 6d. for a bottle that breaks after two days and 3s. for a bottle that leaks.

On my wife's birthday and our wedding anniversary we used to go to the West End for dinner, a theatre, or a film. Our 4s. dinner with a bottle of wine used to cost £1; our 2s. 6d. each; our 4s. another 6s.

This year I kept up the tradition: it was to celebrate peace. My cinema seats were 4s. 6d. each; the bottle of wine we couldn't afford was £3; the dinner was 6s. instead of 4s. (and worse); there was a "cover charge" of 1s. a head; my railway fares (no cheapday returns now) were up by 60 per cent.

The present I always liked to give the wife at Christmas was a good handbag. I used to pay about 30s. for it. Last Christmas I bought a dud for £3.

I used to have my lunch in the City for 2s. Now the price is 3s. 6d.

I'm wearing pre-war shoes, and if I send them to the cobbler for a re-sole and heel I wait for a month, and pay 3s. 6d. I used to pay 6s. 6d. and get them back in three days.

If I bought a pair of new shoes I spent about 25s. Today I must spend a couple of guineas.

You must be tired of letters about laundry costs—my wife is neither young enough, strong enough, nor has she the equipment to do all the washing at home.

Our bill is up by the 50 per cent. tax; and (I haven't checked by my old laundry book) I believe the items have gone up a little as well.

Also, post-war laundry doesn't stay clean as long as pre-war. The Radio Home is in the

TODAY IN EUROPE

Washington — When Lord Halifax is replaced by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr as British Ambassador in Washington, the post of Ambassador in Paris will be the only one in Great Britain's foreign service not held by a professional diplomat. It is true that Alfred Duff Cooper, who has held the Paris post

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

since the liberation of France, started as a professional diplomat, but his appointment to France was essentially a political one.

Forces are now at work to remove Duff Cooper from the Paris Embassy. Part of this agitation comes from extreme Socialist Members of Parliament, such as Konni Zilliacus, who would like to see Duff Cooper removed merely because he is a Conservative.

Other forces working against him are those inside the Foreign Office, while they do not object to the Paris post being held by a Conservative, think a professional diplomat should have the job.

Zilliacus and his group would remove, if they could, a large number of professional diplomats and replace them with Socialist appointees. This group, many of whom are crypto-Communists, have been bitter in their denunciation of recent appointments inside the diplomatic service.

They were delighted when Sir Reginald Leeper, whom, grotesquely enough, they regard as a Fascist, was removed as Ambassador to Greece but they were horrified when he was appointed to Argentina. The appointment of Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, to be Britain's permanent representative in U.N.O. also aroused their ire. And they were even more displeased when Cadogan's job in the Foreign Office was taken over by Sir Orme Sargent.

Sargent, a diplomat of the old school, undoubtedly is somewhat old-fashioned in his out-

look. But he has a caustic sense of humor which has endeared him to all his colleagues. When Neville Chamberlain returned from Munich, Sargent and other Foreign Office officials watched the scene in Downing Street from the roof of the Foreign Office. Disgusted by the unthinking delight with which the crowd applauded Chamberlain, Sargent turned to a friend and said, "You might suppose they were celebrating a major victory instead of merely the betrayal of a minor country."

The Left-wing desire to see Britain represented abroad by Socialists is based on the naive, untutored view that there should be no continuity in foreign policy. These Socialists would like to implement what they describe as a "progressive" foreign policy, based essentially on co-operation with other like-minded countries. What these political babes in the wood fail to realize is that the permanent long-term interests of the British Empire do not change from day to day but require essentially the same policy for defense, whatever Government may be in power.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, to his credit, realizes this. He knows there is no short-cut to the establishment of world peace—that it is a cause which must be worked for over many long months and years. Bevin has now been in the Foreign Office for seven months and has found time to have consultations with nearly all of Britain's representatives abroad. Almost without exception, he has been satisfied with their capabilities and is convinced they are loyally carrying out his policy.

Therefore he is turning a deaf ear to extremist agitation. Knowing full well that loyal service from subordinates can be obtained only by similar loyalty on the part of his chief, he is sustaining this campaign which, if successful, could only succeed in destroying the unity and traditions of the British diplomatic service which, whatever its faults in the eyes of Zilliacus, is regarded by nearly all foreigners as being unsurpassed in the world.

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Forms! They Have Their Uses

When we think of Red Tape, most of us see Forms, and then we see red.

Forms can be misused. They often are; but they can be useful, even essential. They can also be a safeguard to the citizen.

Dry pedantic and ill-designed, they are a bore; we are not interested. We don't fill them in and they fail in their purpose.

With humanity behind the brain that conceives them, they can pick up the imagination, gain clear replies and show "The Shape of Things to Come."

Simplicity is the soul of forms. They do three things—give evidence, discover quantities and quantities and serve personal and public purposes.

The simplest form ever devised is the postage stamp. This tiny form takes any letter anywhere, collected, carried and delivered.

If you want your particular letter specially delivered with individual care and certainty, another little form—Registration—will go with it and get a receipt. The Postmaster-General has only to count up the stamps sold and he will have a good idea how many letters have been carried and can check his "takings."

Personal and public service is thus provided.

When Tommy Tucker's birth is registered, a form of certificate is issued which serves him all his life. It proves his age. It admits him to and releases him from school, it entitles him to his vote and finally gives him his pension.

agitation almost certainly would wither and, if any trouble were fomented from outside, the United Nations would be in a position to hold the trouble-makers accountable before all the nations of the world.

Good government, like good business, is wise planning based on accurate information. So the Civil Servant seeks facts from mines, mills, movies, men, money and the rest, and the Minister's answers are based on them and so is much of Government policy.

For instance, the amount of food grown here play that imported, divided by the number of people, gives the amount of ration available for each person.

So the facts that give you and me, the farmer and the importer,

SAYS REX PEIRS

That is the personal service. But if the Government wants to know how many houses and schools are needed, the certificates of birth and death will help.

From them can be estimated not only the number of houses and schools wanted, but the number of bricks, chimneys, blackboards, atlases and what-not, and also how many workers will be required to make them.

Then, let me remind you of Mr. Bullypup, the official at the Ministry of Total Security. You know his glare and his overbearing manner.

Do you think you would get your rights if his was the last word? Not likely!

Be glad, therefore, that you have filled in forms. They are in your file. You can appeal.

In the last resort you can write to your M.P. who can put a question in the House.

The Minister must make inquiry. He will send for your file, and those forms—the evidence—will be there for your justification and protection.

Ministers are asked daily a diversity of questions in Parliament. Civil Servants prepare most of the answers on the basis of thousands of forms filled in by people in all walks of life.

IMPENDING FLARE-UPS IN IRAN

Trade Unions' Victory Over Right Wing

Vatican Accused By Russians

London, Apr. 15. The Moscow radio yesterday quoted three leaders of the United Church of the Western Ukraine, which voted recently to sever its 350-year-old tie with the Roman Catholic church, as accusing the Vatican of "just for power and satanic pride."

A broadcast of a Tass dispatch said the three churchmen were in Moscow to "consolidate loyalty" to the Russian Orthodox church, which the United church rejoined after breaking with Rome.

Tass said the churchmen denied Vatican statements that the United assembly which voted for the break lacked authority to take such action. The Sacred Congregation of the Oriental Church at the Vatican had said the assembly "probably was headed by a few apostate priests."

"Assertions of the Catholic press to the effect that the assembly was preceded by mass arrests of the clergy do not correspond to the facts," the broadcast said. It added, however, that Metropolitan Slepoy and four bishops were arrested in April, 1945, nearly a year after the assembly, for their active treacherous work as accomplices of German occupiers, and still await trial before a military tribunal.—Associated Press.

Dr. Quo Is Optimistic

New York, Apr. 15. After steering the United Nations Security Council through almost a month of stormy sessions, largely by dead reckoning in the absence of other guidance, Dr. Quo Tsi-chi, an old League of Nations hand from China, feels encouraged over the future of the world's new peace-keeping arm.

"At least the results thus far have not been negative," Dr. Quo said as he prepared to hand over the travel on Wednesday to Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha of Egypt.

Quo has been chairman since the Council opened its first American session March 25. It was the fate of rotation that placed him in the position. Afifi Pasha is a complete newcomer to the Council's deliberations, having arrived last week to replace the Egyptian minister to Washington, Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, as his country's delegate to the council.—Associated Press.

A People's Budget

London, Apr. 15. The Left-wing "Reynolds News" editorially stated today that Mr. Hugh Dalton's budget continued Labour's policy of re-directing Britain's economy in the interest of the people, rather than in the interests of finance.

"In lightening the burden of direct taxation imposed by war, the Chancellor has begun with millions who can least afford to pay. His decision to spend £135,000,000 on price subsidies to keep up the purchasing power of wages and take the Purchase Tax off many household necessities is even more welcome than lower entertainments tax for sports."

The "Sunday Observer" said that Mr. Dalton's announcement of a national land fund and of new measures for taking land in payment of death duties meant extension of the "far-reaching social trend"—Reuter.

BELGRADE RECOGNISES REPUBLICANS

Belgrade, April 15. Yugoslavia has decided to recognize the Spanish Republican government as the "only legitimate government of Spain."

Yesterday morning's newspapers said that the Yugoslav government is ready to establish regular and normal relations with the Spanish republican government. The action was taken on the basis of a proposal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the exile government.—Associated Press.

SYDNEY DEATH SENTENCE

Sydney, April 15. Two Japanese officers were sentenced by military tribunal to be hanged for the murder of two Indian prisoners of war in November 1944.

A Japanese corporal was found innocent of having taken part in the killings.—Associated Press.

Firouz Threatens Censorship

TEHRAN, APRIL 15. DESCRIBING CERTAIN FOREIGN NEWS REPORTS WHICH CLAIMED THAT "A BIG REVOLT" HAD BROKEN OUT IN ISFAHAN AS "RIDICULOUS AND FANTASTIC," PRINCE FIROUZ, OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, YESTERDAY WARNED NEWSPAPERMEN THAT IRAN "MAY BE OBLIGED TO CONSIDER THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS WHICH GIVE THE GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT NOT TO FORWARD SUCH DISPATCHES."

SUCH "PROVOCATIVE REPORTS," PRINCE FIROUZ ADDED, WERE NOT ONLY "BASELESS" BUT ALSO "THREATEN TO CAUSE PANIC."

Prince Firouz said that the Iranian government had asked the "representatives of the Azerbaijani people" to confer with the Central Government representatives and that "conferences probably will open at Karaj in the very near future."

Trade Union officials at the Tudeh party headquarters yesterday said that their first reports on Saturday of labour-management clashes in Isfahan were exaggerated, but that one man was to have been killed and 23 wounded.

"Reactionary Elements"

An official at the Tudeh headquarters charged that "the worst reactionary elements in the city were led by wealthy landowners and manufacturers who were conducting attacks against the Union and Party meetings in an attempt to prevent the organization of the workers. He claimed that 5,311 Union members were wounded in the past year."

A Rightist deputy from Isfahan said that "daily clashes occur between government officers and the radical labour group which has seized control of the principal factories." He said that Premier Qavam Es Sultani had sent a personal representative to the area and had asked the Tudeh party to instruct Taghi Fadkar, Union organizer, now in Isfahan, to return to Tehran, but Tudeh officials said that Fadkar had been ordered yesterday to proceed to Yazd "to organize the workers there."—Associated Press.

Temper Rising

London, April 15. The Tehran correspondent of the "News Chronicle" reported today that the "first sign of impending flare-ups throughout Iran as general election tempers rise."

There has been bloodshed in the second capital and manufacturing city of Isfahan, 250 miles south of Tehran, according to the report. In 48 hours' rioting, the Left-wing "Freedom Party"—trade unionists—have won a victory over the Right-wing union men who were, hitherto, in the saddle. About 15,000 mill workers were involved in the change over. Early reports say that one man was killed and 20 were injured, added the correspondent.—Reuter.

Peruvian Rioting

Lima, Apr. 15. Part of the offices of the Lima newspaper "La Prensa" was wrecked, files destroyed and typewriters and money taken by a crowd which attacked the offices last night, an executive of the newspaper stated today.

He said the crowd dispersed a group of housewives demonstrating against the high cost of living before attacking the building.

Shots were fired and the attackers shouted "Down with reaction" and "Long live APRU" (one of the parties represented in the Peruvian Government).—Reuter.

SOVIET WORKERS SLACKISH

London, Apr. 15. The Moscow radio today broadcast an editorial complaint by "Pravda" that the "workers' output as compared with pre-war levels has fallen considerably in some Soviet industries."

The broadcast, heard here by the Associated Press, especially mentioned the Don Basin coal fields where "Pravda" said as much as 85% of the machinery is lying idle. The newspaper also said that the oil industry and others were "getting slackish in their work" and called upon the trade unions "to see that production is going according to plan."—Associated Press.

"Year Of Confusion" For Truman

Washington, Apr. 15. The Republican national committee, leadership of the leading minority party, yesterday described President Truman's first year as President as one of "confusion" in all fields. It said "it is the natural reflection of the man who did not wish to be President. The record of Mr. Truman's year as President is a record of confusion—confusion in international relations, confusion in national affairs and confusion throughout the Administration."

The Committee said the President "has made high sounding statements on foreign policy but these are in contrast from the actions which he approves."—Associated Press.

Smithfield Strike

London, Apr. 15. 550 unofficial strikers on the provision section of London's largest market—Smithfield—will meet Ministry of Labour officials tomorrow morning, a Ministry of Food official said tonight.

Three thousand meat workers at the market threatened yesterday to join the strike if troops were brought in to handle goods in the provision section of the market, where the strike has already been imperilling London's rations for five days.

An official of the Food Ministry said: "On the outcome of that meeting rests the action to be taken." He added that no statement had been made about bringing in troops to deal with the work.

The strikers, including 100 women, want an increase of pay of 5/- a week instead of the proposed award of 3/- a week.—Reuter.

Britain Asked For Further Sacrifices

Washington, Apr. 15. U.N.R.R.A.'s only hope of getting grain into Europe's low-stocked countries was by diverting supplies from the British Isles, the former New York Mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, director-general of U.N.R.R.A. declared today.

In a message to Mr. Philip Noel Baker, the British Minister of State, who led the British delegation at the recent European Cereals conference in London, Mr. LaGuardia appealed to Britain to spare grain from her limited stocks to speed U.N.R.R.A. aid to Europe.

Backing Britain in her demand that guarantees of United States replenishment of British stocks must be given before she could consent to their temporary reduction, Mr. LaGuardia said, "I understand the critical food situation in Britain, and I fully appreciate that we must have tangible proof of the available wheat to replace any advance which will be made this next month, to meet the crisis in the countries affected."—Reuter.

Chief Factor In Europe's Hunger

(By DEWITT MACKENZIE)

NEW YORK, APRIL 15. MUCH IS BEING REPORTED CONCERNING THE PLAGUE OF HUNGER SWEEPING EUROPE AND ASIA WITH INCREASING INTENSITY BUT CURIOUSLY LITTLE IS BEING SAID ABOUT ONE OF THE CHIEF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS—BLACK MARKET.

EXPERTS OF 18 NATIONS ARE MEETING IN LONDON TO FIGURE OUT METHODS OF MEETING THE FOOD CRISIS. BUT NO MATTER WHAT PROGRESS IS MADE ALONG OTHER LINES THE PROBLEM WILL BE FAR FROM SOLVED UNLESS WAYS ARE FOUND DEALING WITH THE BLACK MARKET WHICH FATENS ON THE SUFFERING AND STARVATION OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

Black-markets can be largely harnessed by vigorous measures as being demonstrated by England and Switzerland.

I spent a lot of time in France recently and there is no doubt that she is in grave need of foodstuffs from abroad. The legitimate markets are short of stocks but the black markets are booming in every part of the country.

In fact, France is one vast black market. Even school children are acting on a large scale.

The unhappy French housewife, with a book of food coupons, stands for hours in the long queue and when finally she reaches the counter of the shop it probably is bare.

Running Gauntlet

But during her painful progress she has run a gauntlet of black marketers. They stand in doorways and mutter: "Want some beef? Want some chicken? Want some butter?" If the housewife has money for exorbitant prices she can buy from these scum. But she probably does not have the money.

You can buy steaks with trimmings in swaggar hotels and restaurants if you have the money. But the little man and his flock go hungry.

Obviously, these black market operations cannot be wiped out overnight but they certainly could be dealt a heavy blow if the authorities would go all out against them.—Associated Press.

THE MONKEYS' RODE

London, Apr. 15. Frightened monkeys had a taxi ride over the Pyrenees, while elephants, crossed the mountains on foot, when a Swiss circus was caught in Spain by the closing of the frontier with France, Swiss Radio said today.

Unable to use the railway, horses and dogs crossed the frontier without any incident on foot, but monkeys, who were nervous at the unfamiliar sight of snow, had to be transported in taxis.—Reuter.

Agreement Will Be Carried Out

Teheran, April 15. Propaganda Minister Mozaffar Firouz said yesterday that Hussein Ala, the Iranian Ambassador to the United States, has been instructed to inform the United Nations Security Council that Iran "has no doubts" that the terms of the Russian-Iranian agreement will be "loyally and honourably carried out."

Firouz said that the new instructions issued to Ala told him that it is up to the Council itself to decide if the Iranian case is to remain on its Agenda.

"The instructions have been telegraphed to Ala," Firouz said, and they are to the effect that he is to inform the Security Council that on the conclusion of the Soviet-Iranian agreement, it was agreed that Soviet troops would evacuate all of Iran by May 6. He was also instructed at the same time, to inform the Security Council that the Iranian Government had no doubts that the terms of the agreement will be loyally and honourably carried out.

Asked if the instructions meant that the Iranian case would be removed from the Security Council's Agenda, Firouz said: "That is a question of procedure on which the Council itself must decide."—Associated Press.

BRITAIN OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE

London, Apr. 15. A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Britain would oppose any attempt by individual Allied nations to conclude separate peace treaties with former Axis countries in event of a breakdown of the Paris peace conference.

The spokesman said the United States agreed with Britain on this. He added that a separate British or American peace with Italy or any other of the Axis nations would fail to give "the finality and assurance needed for their reconstruction."—Associated Press.

ARGENTINA HELPS

Buenos Aires, Apr. 15. Foreign Minister Juan Cooke said yesterday Argentina would put at the disposal of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration wheat pool before May 31 the remaining 120,000 tons of her 150,000-ton donation of wheat. A delivery of 30,000 tons of wheat was made recently.—Associated Press.

Demand For British Break With Franco

Bristol, Apr. 15. A demand that the British Government should immediately sever all relations with the Franco regime, in Spain, was made by speakers at a conference held in Bristol today, by the West of England Emergency Committee in Aid of Democratic Spain.

Mr. W. F. Bruce, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and Labour Member of Parliament, called for "sharp thorough and clean breaks" with Franco. "I cannot understand," he said, "how a democratic government—indeed a socialist democratic government—can possibly continue to dirty its hands by maintaining relations in any form at all."

A resolution was unanimously carried, asking the government, in harmony with the United Nations, to break off diplomatic and trading relations with Franco's Spain and support forces of Republican Spain.—Reuter.

THOSE BRITISH AGAIN

London, Apr. 14. Moscow radio said yesterday that "self-seeking" British financial interests are discriminating against democratic countries in eastern Europe while expanding trade with Spain in an effort to prolong the Franco regime. It said "The doctored news which certain British officials defend the Franco regime can be traced to the same sources as the support given Spain in Britain to the anti-democratic forces in Greece."—Associated Press.

ENSA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR H. M. FORCES

ENSA STAR THEATRE

IAN COBEL'S

ANGLO-POLISH BALLET

starring
MARIA SANINA, MEWA CARTER,
JASHF DOLOTINE, JEAN PIERRE
and
A CAST OF 40 ARTISTES
with
THE BALLET ORCHESTRA
(under the direction of Robert Wormley)
EACH SERVICEMAN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST

CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

(GLOUCESTER ROAD, HONG KONG.)

Arranged by the British Centre, Sydney
presenting
Australia's Queen of Song—
STRELLA WILSON
RONALD JACKSON (Baritone) MABEL NELSON (Pianoforte)
Wednesday, 17th April, 1946 at 8.00 p.m.
Admission by Programme \$1.20 obtainable from China Fleet Club Office or at the Theatre.
The General Public are invited to attend.

ST. DUNSTON'S FUND FOR THE BLIND

A
GRAND CHARITY DANCE
WILL BE HELD AT
THE
DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL,
Kadoorie Avenue, Kowloon.
on
FRIDAY, 26th APRIL, 1946.
"MARINERS" DANCE ORCHESTRA
DANCING 7.30—12
Refreshments Bar
Admission By Ticket Only. British Forces \$3.
Officers & Sen. N.C.O.'s & Civilians \$5
Ladies Cordially Invited Free.
Tickets Obtainable At 18 M.T.R.U., Phone 57452.

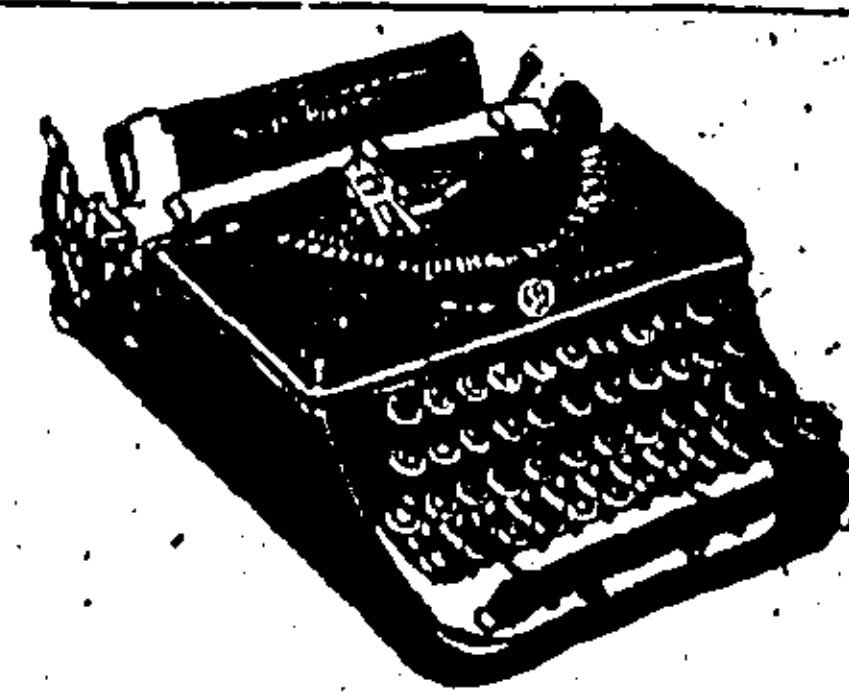
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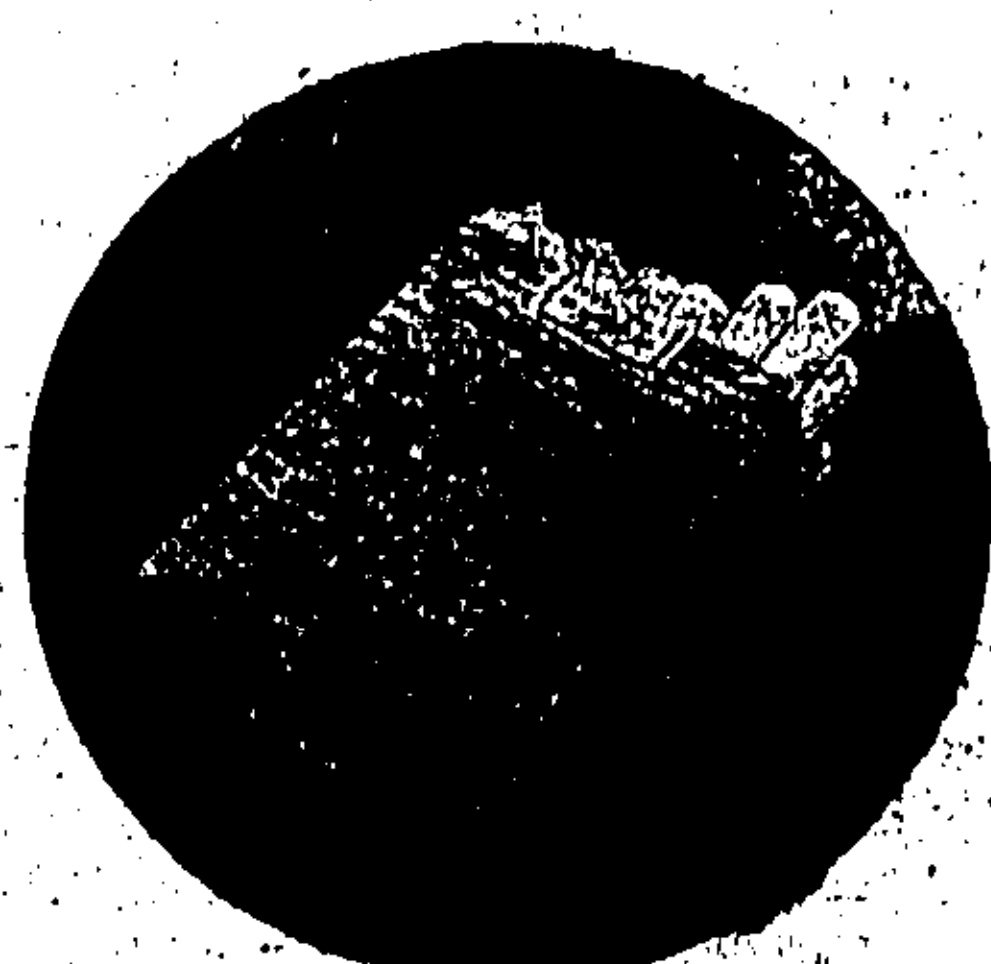
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56, Wing Lok Street, East. Tel. 25518
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CORRESPONDENCE

Chinese Troops

Sir,—I read in the "China Mail" of some Chinese soldiers taking a detective's gun from him. I should like to know since when the Chinese army took over the policing of Kowloon.

I ask because this is the second time in two days I have had occasion to wonder. On the first occasion, two policemen had half of a rickshaw coolie for obstructing the street and making himself, in general, a nuisance. They were told by two Chinese Army officers to let him go, which they promptly did.

I don't think we have need of a police force if this is to be the way of things.

JOHN LAW.

Money Mart

Chinese national currency weakened over the week-end and opened yesterday morning at HK\$240 to CN\$1,000 for futures and \$2.47 for spot. There was little buying or selling and the market closed at \$2.41 and \$2.51 respectively.

Gold also fell over the week-end. Yesterday it opened at \$426 per tael and dropped to \$420 at the close.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.66 for large notes and \$4.60 for small. English Sterling eased off to \$16.70, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

Highlight of the money market at the moment is the defunct Military Yen. These notes had gone up to HK\$4 per MY1,000 about a week ago, following demand from Macao. Then it fell to about \$2.50. Since the announcement of the setting up of a War Relocation Authority in the Colony, new life has been instilled into these notes. Many money-changers' shops have put up "Military Yen Bought Here" signs, and have been paying as high as \$2.30 per MY1,000. Yesterday's business was done on the Exchange at \$2.00 per MY1,000.

EXCHANGE RATES

Shanghai, Apr. 15.
Closing exchange rates on the Shanghai market today were:

Gold per ounce: buying, CN\$163,000; selling, CN\$165,000.
US dollar in unofficial market: buying, CN\$202; selling, CN\$204.

Hong Kong: old note, buying, CN\$380; selling, CN\$390; new note, buying, CN\$380; selling, CN\$390.—Associated Press.

HAND CART OUT OF CONTROL

Pan So, of No. 41, Connaught Road Central, was brought before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday charged with hiring out a hand truck without an efficient brake.

Accused was fined \$50 and ordered to pay \$50 compensation to rickshaw coolies who were injured as a result of an accident. According to Traffic Inspector J. H. H. Hiden, a hand truck loaded with four bundles of leather weighing about 300 pounds each, coming down along Wyndham Street about 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, skidded and lost control, crashed into two rickshaws and injured two coolies.

One of the coolies, Ng Pan, 42, was pinned underneath the truck while another coolie Lu Chiu, was slightly injured.

Five coolies who were pulling the hand truck were also charged with using a truck without a brake. They were each fined \$10 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation to the injured.

CAPT. SURTEES LEAVING

Captain V. N. Surtees, D.S.O., R.N. of H.M.S. Nabatecher will be leaving the Colony within a few days in H.M.S. Trafalgar to take up an appointment in Japan with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. Captain Surtees has served in the Fleet Air Arm throughout the war.

He has been in Hong Kong and the China Station several times. In 1920 he was in H.M.S. Hawkins, and in H.M.S. Polesfield, and H.M.S. Suffolk while these ships were stationed here.

The new C.O. of H.M.S. Nabatecher will be Commander H. G. Walters, D.S.O., R.N.

Among the passengers who left by CNAC plane for Shanghai on Sunday last was Mr. Philip Gockchin, on the first stretch of his journey to Nanking where he will represent the Chinese community of Hong Kong at the National Assembly to be held on May 5.

The guest speaker at the Rotary Club of Hong Kong luncheon today at 12.45 p.m. at the Gloucester Hotel, 1st floor, will be Mr. C. Bernard Brown, and his subject "How I Saved My Life."

For smothering a wrist watch from a Chinese woman So Yik-chun in Southern Street last Sunday, Mr. Philip Gockchin was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. A. A. Atwell at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Guerilla Chief May Give Evidence

ENDEAVOURS ARE BEING MADE TO OBTAIN THE ATTENDANCE IN COURT OF THE GUERRILLA CHIEF, SIU TING-LOI, A PERSONALITY ALREADY SEVERAL TIMES MENTIONED IN THE TRIAL OF GEORGE WONG. IT WAS STATED BY MR. M. A. DA SILVA YESTERDAY AT THE CLOSE OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE HEARING.

IN ASKING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT, SHORTLY BEFORE FIVE O'CLOCK, WITHOUT HAVING CONCLUDED HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED, MR. DA SILVA SAID THAT HE COULD NOT CONCLUDE THE CROSS-EXAMINATION FOR SEVERAL REASONS. THESE WERE THAT INQUIRIES WERE STILL GOING ON ABOUT THE PAPERS THE ACCUSED CLAIMED HAD BEEN FOUND AT HIS HOUSE BY CAPTAIN LEE AND ENDEAVOURS WERE BEING MADE TO LOCATE SIU TING-LOI.

As Wong heard Mr. Silva's statement, he said through the Court Interpreter that Siu Ting-loi had nothing to do with the affair and that the guerillas to be sought as witnesses were Siu Dak-keung, who, he said, was now in Lung Kong, and Siu Dak-ching.

It was stated in evidence by William Lee at an earlier session of the trial that Wong had told him in 1943 that he had been imprisoned by the Japanese in April, 1943, on suspicion of his having participated in the escape of Siu Ting-loi with 30 other guerillas. Wong, in his statement on oath said that he was imprisoned for having assisted in the escape of guerillas but denied that Siu Ting-loi was one of them.

At the commencement of the Court's sitting yesterday afternoon, the President of the General Military Court, Mr. Leo d'Almeida Castro, said that the attention of the Court had been drawn by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, the defending counsel, in chambers, to an article that had appeared in the morning's issue of the "Wah Chi Yat Po."

Improper Article

The article, Mr. d'Almeida said, was a most improper article and he had been told by Mr. da Silva that the suggestion that he had given an interview to the "Wah Chi Yat Po" or to any other paper was untrue. The Court condemned the article as highly improper and the publication of an article of the type constituted a criminal offence. The matter was being referred to the attention of the Public Prosecutor.

When the morning's hearing commenced yesterday, the Accused returned to the witness.

EXTORTION CASE BROKEN UP

Charged with extortion of \$10 from a woman two Chinese, Cheung Ying-kan and Ngau Hing, were brought before Mr. A. A. Atwell at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Accused pleaded guilty. C.S.I. Wong Wing-yin said that about 3 p.m. on April 4, Probation Officer Wut was on duty in Gloucester Road when complainant Li Suet-ling reported that accused demanded a sum of \$10 from her, and said that they were collecting on behalf of an Inspector of No. 2, Police Station. The matter was brought to the Divisional Inspector, and on his instructions, a marked \$10 was given to complainant.

About 7 p.m. on April 4, both accused came to complainant's house and asked for the money. The marked note was given to first accused, who was later arrested by the Police and the note found.

A piece of paper containing addresses in the Wanchai district was found in second accused's possession. Enquiries revealed that first accused was responsible for another case at Thomson Road.

First accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour and second accused to three months.

CHOLERA PREVENTION

Canton has taken parallel action with Hong Kong to prevent the spread of cholera and all passengers for Hong Kong by plane, train or steamer are now required to have inoculation certificates with photographs attached certifying that holders have been inoculated not less than six days or more than three months before they will be allowed to leave.

Chau Ming was sentenced to two months' hard labour for receiving a wrist watch valued at \$200 in Western Street near Third Street on April 12.

While travelling along Des Voeux Road Central in an eastern direction about 9.15 a.m. yesterday, a military jeep driven by Sgt. Mohd Haniff of the D.O.E. Works (Indian) Victoria Barracks, collided with a Chinese woman who was crossing the road near the Hong Kong Street. The woman received slight injuries to the leg and thigh.

STOLE 1,000 BRICKS

Eleven Chinese were summoned before Mr. Latimer yesterday for the larceny of 1,000 bricks, for aiding and abetting the larceny and for using a truck for an unlawful purpose.

Chief-Detective Inspector Tyler stated that he was passing, Au Tau when he saw Chinese loading bricks onto a truck. They did not have a demolition permit and were arrested.

The first accused, the leader of the gang, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Nine others who helped him were sentenced to two months. The driver of the truck was fined \$100 and his licence cancelled.

that it was correct, and signed it?—I merely looked at the statement to see where I was to sign it.

So that interpreter was not correct in what he said?—I looked where I had to sign.

You are on trial for your life, George Wong, and yet you say that you were prepared to sign something that you could not read?—This interpreter had no grudge against me whatsoever. Why should he write something I did not say?

At the committal proceedings you said that you did not read Lui Man-suen's statement but only looked at it?—I said it simply to test his evidence.

Three days later you went with another man to his house?—Yes.

Do you seriously suggest that you did not know you were to take him back for interrogation?—That man was to see Lui Man-suen and I was to drive him there in the car. That's all.

Certain Extent

In respect of this visit evidence has been given of the intervention of a Mr. Chan?—There was a man who had some conversation with Choy Tuen. What was said I do not know.

Another aspect of the evidence is that after Choy Tuen had left you were still reluctant to go and had to be persuaded?—That is not true. I was awaiting Choy Tuen's orders to go.

Do you say that at the end of 1943 when Barros was arrested you still did not know what the objects and activities of the Special Branch were?—Not very well. To a certain extent, you were beginning to get a glimmer of what the work was?—Not very much.

What do you mean by "to a certain extent"?—I knew that they were arresting people whom they suspected, even smugglers.

You went to arrest Barros on instructions of Yoshimoto?—I did not arrest him. Ah To did. A paper was handed to us with a list of persons to be arrested. I was instructed to go and explain to him in English. He was not arrested but asked to accompany us as the Gendarmes wanted to question him.

Would Assist

Mr. d'Almeida: If Barros had said, "I'm sorry I can't go with you as I have a bridge date," what would have happened?—In that case Ah To would have arrested him.

Mr. Silva: And if Barros would have caught hold of Ah To by the throat and would

(Continued on Page 5)

More Temporary Buses On Road

In a further endeavour to relieve the transport situation in Hong Kong, the Government has placed at the disposal of the China Motor Bus Company vehicles that have been converted into temporary buses.

As a result, starting today, bus services will be resumed between Blake Pier and the Hong Kong University and between the Queen Mary Hospital and Blake Pier.

The Blake Pier-University service will operate every 15 minutes. First bus leaves Blake Pier at 8 a.m. and the last at 9.15 p.m. First bus from the University is at 8.15 a.m. and the last at 9.30 p.m.

The Blake Pier-Queen Mary Hospital service will be hourly. First bus leaves Blake Pier at 8 a.m. and the last at 7 p.m. First bus leaves Queen Mary at 8.30 a.m. and the last at 7.30 p.m.

It is hoped to make two more lorries available to the Bus Company for conversion into buses which will increase this service.

It is also hoped, in the near future, to run a weekend bus service from the city to Repulse Bay.

Film Review

"Girl Crazy"

Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland have the happy knack of putting over a song and dance routine which for attack and precision is unusually good. In "Girl Crazy" (at the Kings today) with Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra, they really do justice to Gertrude's music.

This is a pleasant film, based on a plot which seems entirely credible when it's carried along by Mickey Rooney's effervescent personality. As Danny Churchill, he is sent by his father to a western college where there are no girls, excepting one, who delivers the mail, none other than Judy Garland.

June Allyson, the star of "Two Girls and a Sailor," also has a minor part in this film (which was her third). In the intervening year or so she has become a top-rating star in her own right. Frances Rafferty, who plays the Governor's daughter, has recently been starred in the new Abbot and Costello film "In Hollywood." The dance scenes have the unmistakable stamp of director Busby Berkeley's personality. There are few dance directors who can cope with a large stage full of dangers as he can. The timing and precision of the chorus is excellent.

Altogether, this is an amusing and successful film, with plenty of action.

G.W.A.

A hawker, Wu Kam-man, was fined \$150 by Mr. Latimer yesterday for the unlawful possession of 11,700 military cigarettes and five tins of tobacco on Mar. 26 at the Government Wharf. Mr. P. X. d'Almeida said that Wu was arrested by a Revenue Officer. Accused said that he had bought the cigarettes from Europeans on ship he visited.

For the possession of three tins of raw opium, found in tins of preserved papaya, a married woman, Lai Fui, was fined \$300 by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Mr. R. P. Phillips told the court that accused was searched and arrested at the K.C.R. Station, on April 12. The opium was ordered to be confiscated to the I. & E. Office.

Lai Kit Committed For Trial

Committal proceedings in the case of Lai Kit, who is charged with High Treason, ended yesterday when Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court after hearing the last witness, Capt. Yamaguchi, for the prosecution, committed Lai Kit to trial.

Lai Kit reserved his defence but made the following statement from the dock: "I have a statement to make. If the matter is to be settled by the Supreme Court I will reserve my statement till then. Because I am not clear on the point of law I ask the Government to assign a lawyer to help me in explaining my case."

Mr. Kwan assured Lai Kit that his request would be forwarded to the proper authorities and asked Mr. Smith to do so. Mr. Smith stated that accused would be assigned a solicitor to prepare his defence and a counsel to present it.

Yesterday, Capt. Yamaguchi produced the records of judgments of the Military Court of the Japanese-occupied territory of Hong Kong.

In reply to Mr. Smith, witness said that on a page in the 1944

Ordered Sgt.-Major To Chop Off Their Heads

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. FESTING, G.O.C. HONG KONG, WAS PRESENT FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AT THE RESUMED HEARING OF THE TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES AT THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHEN ONE OF THE ACCUSED TOLD HOW HE HAD ORDERED ANOTHER ACCUSED TO BEHEAD TWO CHINESE WITHOUT A FAIR TRIAL ON THE GROUND THAT HE FEARED THEIR ESCAPE AND A SECOND ATTACK ON HIS COMPANY BY CHINESE GUERRILLAS.

This was His Excellency's second visit to the Court. Major-General Festing occasionally made notes of the proceedings.

Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, second on the list of Japanese charged with committing a war crime on Lantau Island between August 18 and 25, told the Court that he saw from the window of his room on the second floor of the Kishi Company's barracks about 40 or 50 Chinese, dressed in ordinary clothing and armed with rifles, attack the barracks at about 2 p.m. on August 19 from the direction of the village and from the hill.

As the Company's Commander, Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, was away on Cheung Chau Island, he said he assumed command and ordered his men, numbering 20, to put up a defence. The attackers, he continued, were eventually driven off after about 30 or 40 minutes' fighting.

After the attack, he said, he and his soldiers searched the villages of Mui O, Ta Ti Toig and others. He ordered that those found in the villages be brought back to the barracks. In reply to Capt. Croft, defending, Matsumoto gave three reasons why he brought the villagers to the barracks. He said the attackers came from the village of Tsun How and retreated into the village of Mui O; the attackers were ordinary Chinese clothing; and Chinese Communists were known to have mixed up with villagers.

Therefore, he explained, he arrived at the conclusion that some villagers might have taken part in the attack or might have had knowledge of the attack. Later, Matsumoto added, he heard from Lieut. Kishi that both Tsung Sam Lee and Lam Fook admitted having taken part in the attack, and that Kishi was going to chop off their heads.

Ordered Execution

Between 8 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. the same night he interrogated all those brought back to the barracks. On the following day, about 170 or 180 were still being detained, but towards evening only about 30 remained in his custody. He continued the interrogation of these 30 on August 21.

During the interrogation, two of them, So Po-hwa and Leung tse-tong, broke down and confessed that they had taken part in the attack.

"I think," Matsumoto continued, "it was about midnight when I ordered Sgt.-Major Uchida Hiroshi to chop off So and Leung's heads with swords."

Capt. Croft: What was your reason for that decision?—We had only 20 soldiers. Half of them were sick. Every soldier was feeling tired since they had had only two or three hours' sleep. So and Leung attempted to escape. I feared a second attack since I observed many light signals in the hills that night.

Our wireless communication with Defence H.Q. was not working smoothly.

Do you think you are innocent of the charge?—I think I am.

Asked by Capt. Croft, prosecuting, Matsumoto said one soldier was injured as a result of the attack.

Capt. Reilly: Matsumoto, you said you had few soldiers, two or three hours' sleep, no wireless communications. Were these the only reasons why you killed So and Leung without a fair trial?—I think I was right in doing it for self-defence. I was sure our lives would be endangered, if they had managed to escape.

But your lives were not immediately endangered. Am I correct to say?—Our lives were not directly endangered so long as they were in our custody.

Self-defence means one kills other when his life is endangered. Immediately to kill the other's attempt to kill him. Do you know this?—As regards self-defence, we had instructions from higher authorities, who gave us permission to do everything necessary in order to prevent a second attack. Whatever was done in this connection, the higher authorities would recognise it as self-defence.

Witness Cries

During the morning session a Japanese witness for the defence broke down and cried when recounting to Capt. Reilly, the Prosecuting Officer, details of a visit which a colleague paid to him while he was in hospital, during which they talked about the surrender.

"We talked about the surrender," he told the Prosecutor. "How I felt sorry at the surrender."

The witness was Sergt. Yoshinari Miki, a member of the Kishi unit who was wounded by a bullet in his leg and arm when the Company was attacked.

Cross-examined by the Prosecuting Officer, Yoshinari said that after he had been wounded, he suffered pain for four hours before he became unconscious.

When he regained consciousness about 5 o'clock the next morning, the first thing he noticed was the pain of an injection. He said he was carried to a boat shortly afterwards and taken away from Lantau Island. In the craft, he said, were Sergt. Hara, L/Cpl. Yamagiwa and another person called Iwao, all belonging to the Kishi unit. In addition there was a Chinese junkmaster and two other Chinese and they rowed the boat. He was taken to a place where "the tide was swift." As they approached this place he heard "noisy shoutings" and a shot fired, he believed by a guard who was on duty near a barbed-wire fence.

Yoshinari said that he went ashore at this place, but he could not remember who were left in the boat. Asked if he would be surprised to know that the three Chinese who rowed the boat had never been seen since, Yoshinari said "I don't believe such things."

Did Not Know Fate

Continuing, witness said he did not do anything to the Chinese. He was in great pain and was put into a vehicle and taken to a hospital. He did not hear anything about the fate of the Chinese.

In answer to the Prosecutor, Yoshinari said that he was visited twice in hospital by his former colleagues, once by L/Cpl. Takenaka (one of the accused persons) and the second occasion by Higashikuchi.

Asked what they talked about during Takenaka's visit, Yoshinari broke down and said: "We talked about the surrender. How we felt sorry at the surrender."

At this point the President asked if Yoshinari was in pain. "It is not the pain of the wound," Yoshinari replied. "I am feeling the pain because I recollect those things I said on that occasion."

In answer to the President, Yoshinari said that he was in hospital for over four months. He was, however, treated at the main hospital for only 12 days.

Questioned as to the number of the Kishi unit which resisted the guerillas during the attack on August 19, Yoshinari said that there were between 15 or 16, and he also saw two guerillas on the mountains. He did not know what had happened to the three Chinese who rowed him in the boat.

No Weapons Found

Another Japanese witness called to testify for the defence was Corporal Matsuba Masatoshi, formerly of the Kishi Unit. He said that while he was on Tai O Island on August 19 he saw five or six Chinese, dressed in ordinary clothing and armed with pistols, take part in the firing against the Kishi barracks from the door of the Peace Preservation Society in the village. Fighting lasted for 40 or 50 minutes after which he and others went into the village and made a search.

In the course of the search he did not discover any empty cartridges of rifles or pistols. He was, however, told later that two rifles were found in the village.

The Court adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

Civil War In Manchuria

Chungking, April 15. General Chou En-lai, Communist leader number two, said in a press conference today that the Manchurian situation has developed into a state of "civil war" wherein Communist troops reserved the right to meet Kuomintang attacks with counter-attacks.

The Communist leader disclosed that two formal protests have been made against United States military assistance in transporting Central Government forces to Manchuria. He added that if instead of taking over Manchuria, the Kuomintang wants to fight a civil war in China, "Communist troops will take up arms to resist."

In view of Government attacks on Manchuria, Chou En-lai said the Communist forces are surrounding the Manchurian capital of Changchun, and "have every political right" to occupy the city if the Soviet forces evacuate today as scheduled. General Chou said that General Marshall, now en route to Chungking from America, will find the Chinese situation "much more critical than he believed it to be when he left a month ago for Washington."—Associated Press.

MARSHALL IN HONOLULU

Honolulu, April 15. General and Mrs. Marshall arrived here yesterday on route to China where he is returning as special United States envoy. Marshall said "We do not know how long we will be in China." He had no further comment on make on his mission or the fact that he was taking his wife to China.—Associated Press.

MOTOR TRAIN SERVICE

Canton, Apr. 15. It is reliably learned that the motor train service between Canton and Hong Kong will start on April 21.

The hour of departure from Canton is 7 a.m. and that from Hong Kong 7:30 a.m. The trip will take just under six hours. Passengers will be limited to 60, and fares have been fixed at HK\$5.40 from Canton and HK\$25 from Hong Kong.

RICHARDS REMANDED

J. J. Richards who is charged with High Treason appeared before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday morning on remand. At the request of Mr. R. S. Smith, for the prosecution, Mr. C. Y. Kwan fixed three days commencing at 10 a.m. on May 1 for the hearing.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Tuesday, 16th April.			
Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Kai	(Parcel)	9.00 a.m.
U.S., Canada, Cent. and South America via San Francisco	President Grant	(Reg.)	2.30 p.m.
Airmail for Chungking and Kuming	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	2.45 p.m.
Canton	By Train	(Reg.)	3.00 p.m.
Foochow	Chung Foo	(Reg.)	3.15 p.m.
Wednesday, 17th April.			
Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Pook Cheung	(Parcel)	9.00 a.m.
Haiphong	Kwong Kai	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Tsankong (Kwongchow Wan)	Mian Tai	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Egypt, and United Kingdom	By Air	(Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Empire Trail	(Parcel)	2.00 p.m.
Canton	Sai On	(Reg.)	2.30 p.m.
Thursday, 18th April.			
Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Kai	(Parcel)	9.00 a.m.
Singapore	Promis	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Foehing	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kuming	H.M.S. Wilshire	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Canton	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	3.15 p.m.
Friday, 19th April.			
Manila P.I.	Marine Leopard	(Parcel)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Wong Kai	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Ceylon, East & South Africa, Egypt, and United Kingdom	H.M.S. Speaker	(Reg.)	11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.)	11.45 a.m.
Canton	Fatahan	(Reg.)	2.00 p.m.
Saturday, 20th April.			
Shanghai	Yusa Sang	(Parcel)	10.00 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	By Train	(Reg.)	11.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	3.30 p.m.
Monday, 22nd April.			
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.)	2.00 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Kowloon	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 23rd April.			
Manila P.I.	Marine Leopard	(Parcel)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Wong Kai	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Ceylon, East & South Africa, Egypt, and United Kingdom	H.M.S. Speaker	(Reg.)	11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.)	11.45 a.m.
Canton	Fatahan	(Reg.)	2.00 p.m.

Soviet Withdrawal From Changchun

CHUNGKING, APRIL 15. THE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM CHANGCHUN, FORMER SOVIET HEADQUARTERS IN MANCHURIA, WAS COMPLETED THIS MORNING AFTER 235 DAYS OF OCCUPATION, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SOVIET FORCES IN MANCHURIA ARE LEAVING STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THEIR TIME-TABLE, WHICH PROVIDES FOR THEIR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PROVINCE BY THE END OF THIS MONTH.

The Commander of the Chinese Government garrison in Changchun estimates that 30,000 Communist troops are now massed around the city, according to a Chungking announcement.

Twice today Communist forces had attacked the Changchun airfield, the first attack lasting over four hours, it is stated. There had also been clashes in the city suburbs.

Kuomintang forces advancing north towards Changchun from Mukden were last expected to reach the city by the end of this week.

The three-man committee, formed under a recent Kuomintang-Communist agreement, left Peking for Mukden this morning to investigate the situation in Manchuria on the spot. Two Chungking ministers and the Chief of Staff of the Communist Eighth Army constitute the committee, on which General George Marshall, United States special envoy in China, is represented by Lieutenant-General Alvin G. Gillen.

Martial Law

Martial law was enforced in Changchun as from 10.00 a.m. today when the Chinese garrison commander took over, the Central News Agency reported to-night.

Social gatherings are forbidden, all mails, printed matter and telegrams are subject to censorship, and private houses and pedestrians in the streets are liable to be searched, if they come under suspicion.

A curfew has been imposed, restricting freedom of movement between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m.

An official at Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters in North-eastern China was quoted by the Central News as saying today that the Chinese authorities in Changchun had completed defence works in preparation "for any eventuality." The city's water and power supply was assured, the official added.

"Civil War"

General Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Chungking, told the press this afternoon that North-eastern China would "shortly be turned into a battlefield" if the Government continued to ignore the cease-fire order. The Government's takeover in Manchuria was nothing but civil war, General Chou declared.

Asked whether the entry of

NAZIS IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Apr. 15. American war crimes officers today arrested seven alleged members of a German espionage network which operated in violation of the surrender terms as late as the Japanese surrender.

This climax to months-long investigations was the most important yet in the rounds of international figures that have been conducted in the Orient. The seven persons arrested were charged with having participated or engaged in activities hostile to the United States. They will presumably all be tried in China.

War crimes officials said that they had enough witnesses to conduct the trials here.—Associated Press.

Communist troops into Manchurian cities could be reconciled with the Sino-Soviet treaty, which recognizes only the Chungking National Government.

General Chou said the treaty "does not specify which troops can enter the North-eastern cities." Communist troops are also Chinese troops and, therefore, have as much right as Kuomintang troops to take over.—Reuter.

Changchun Fighting

Chungking, Apr. 15. Fighting was reported in the suburbs of Changchun today.

Although Soviet forces were withdrawing, Russian flags were flying over many buildings, which were marked with signboards showing them to be the property of Soviet nationals.—Associated Press.

Tried Twice To Murder G'issimo

Chungking, April 15. Yu Li-chi, a Chinese newspaperman who made two attempts on the life of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the first in 1934 and the second in 1935, has been sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for eight years, the army mouthpiece "Ho Ping Pao" reported from Kweichow, capital of Kweichow.

This is the first public disclosure of these alleged attempts to kill Chiang. The prosecution charged that Yu Li-chi belonged to a terrorist organization which aimed at the assassination of top-ranking government officials.

The prosecution said he was responsible for the attempt on the life of Premier T. V. Soong in Shanghai in 1931, when the present president of the Executive Yuan was minister of finance.

Yu Li-chi was nabbed in Nanking in 1935 after an attempt on the life of Wang Ching-wei, then premier, who later became Japan's puppet No. 1 in China. Wang Ching-wei died in Japan in 1944 a few months after an operation by Japanese doctors for the removal of a bullet.—Associated Press.

Notice

U.N.R.R.A.

KOWLOON PORT OFFICE
Has Removed From
Peninsula Hotel
to
No. 1 Middle Road, (1st Fl.)
Kowloon.
Telephone No. 59590.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

announce that they have reacquired their former telephone numbers:—

28081
28082

with internal exchange to all Departments.

KOWLOON AUCTION HOUSE, Auctioneers, etc.

No. 604, Nathan Rd. (1st Fl.), Kowloon.
Tel. 56125.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 81867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10.30 a.m.,

on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1946,

at the premises of THE KIN LEE GODOWN, THE PRAXA, KENNEDY TOWN,

65 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Chinese Medicine, Empty Drums, Listerine, Chinese Paper, Pig Skins, Hurricane Lamps, Old Furniture, Gas Mantle, Shoes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 15th and 16th April, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, April 15, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

PROCLAMATION NO. 20

REQUISITIONING

ARTICLE 10

In accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned Proclamation, the Notice dated the 28th day of February, 1946, made under my hand and published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette on the 2nd day of March, 1946, is amended as follows:—

Authorized To Requisition

Goods and Animals

1. By the substitution under the heading of "Army" of:—
Lieut.-Col. N. Speller, R.A.O.C. for: Major Burgoyne, R.A.O.C.

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 10th day of April, 1946.

C. DELAMAIN, Colonel, D.C.C.A.O. (Mil.).

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have, received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 16th April, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Pedder Building (Basement), Hong Kong

30 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

Stored at Kwan On Godown, Gloucester Road, Wanchai. Miscellaneous Iron Scrap, Pipes, Iron Bars, Window Frames, Girders, Angle Iron, and Trolleys, etc.

Stored at Nam Liu Shipyard, King Ming Road, Causeway Bay. Iron Scrap. (Marked Lot No. 2.)

Stored at Hong Kong Jockey Club, Happy Valley. 1 Locomotive.

Stored at Jardine's Godown, East Point. 1 Crane.

Stored at No. 237, Lockhart Road, Ground Floor. 1 Horizontal 2-Cylinder Engine.

Stored at No. 9, Fleming Road, Sidewalk. 1 Lot Iron Scrap.

Stored at No. 455, Lockhart Road, Ground Floor. 1 6-Cylinder Gardner Engine with Dynamo and Switchboard.

Stored at Wanchai Road Tunnel (behind Wanchai Market). 3 Lots comprising 1 Diesel Engine, 1 Large Galvanized Tank and 1 Lot Piping of Various Diameters.

Stored at Blue Pool Road Tunnel. 6 Lots comprising Engines, Boiler, Piping and Angle Bars (Bedded).

Stored at Waterworks Workshop, Bullock Lane, Wanchai. 3 Lots comprising Stirrup Pump, Lathes and Scrap Iron.

Stored at Northcote Training College, Bonham Road. Insulators, Fire Extinguishers, Small Horse Carriage, etc.

Stored at Standard Oil Company's Installation, Lai Chi Kok. 1 Lot Old Iron Drums.

The above Premises where the goods are stored will be open to inspection on 12th April, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, April 15, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE

JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.

2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims, classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible, if not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Reparations Claims Office.

1st Floor, Post Office Bldg., Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

- Industry and Commerce. Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
- Shipping. Figures for ocean going vessels 500 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
- Harbour, port works and installations. Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, etc., and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
- Transportation. Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
- Agriculture.
- Public buildings. Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
- Household goods and effects.
- Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.
- Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.
- Other items of physical damage.

B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE:

This includes, besides under-maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc., or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc., should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the shares of the various claimant Empire countries. Nothing is known at present of the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realized that this is no guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

SHOWING **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
TO-DAY

GET YOUR GIRL AND GO—
GIRL CRAZY!

With **Mickey Rooney** and **Garland**

Also **Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra**

Presented by **Goldwyn**

With **Gil Stratton**, **Robert E. Strickland**, **Rags Ragland**, **June Allyson**, **Nancy Walker**, **Guy Kibbee**

FOUR **LEE THEATRE** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15
SHOWS
To-day **W. HARKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG. CR. FL.**
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY
BOOK EARLY! TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT!

THE FIRST UPROARIOUS ARABIAN NIGHTS TALE!

A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

With **Evelyn Phillips**, **Adele Jergens**, **Keyes Silver**, **Cornel Wilde**

Technicolor

CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE GREATEST AND MOST SPECTACULAR
MOTION PICTURE EVER MADE!!!
Ronald COLMAN **Ida LUPINO**

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

Also Latest "PARAMOUNT UNITED NEWS"
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
"THE SAINT IN NEW YORK"
with **LOUIS HAYWARD & KAY SUTTON**
AN R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE.

ORIENTAL CATHAY

4 Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
ATOMIC BOMB HITS JAPAN!
To-day's amazing story of a man who alone invaded Japan... seeking ATOMIC BOMB secrets held by one Yank Prisoner!

TOM NEAL & BARBARA HALE
in
"FIRST YANK INTO TOKYO"
The most exciting picture of the season!

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"
with **Johany WEISSMULLER**
Maureen O'SULLIVAN
— Next Attraction —
"SON OF FURY"
(The Story of Benjamin Blake)

Truman On Removal Of Causes Of War

WASHINGTON, April 15. PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION, SAID THE ATOMIC AGE "WILL EITHER BE ONE OF COMPLETE DEVASTATION OR ONE IN WHICH NEW RESOURCES OF POWER WILL LIGHTEN THE LABOURS OF MANKIND AND INCREASE THE STANDARDS OF LIVING ALL OVER THE WORLD."

HE CALLED UPON THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO HELP ERADICATE POVERTY WHICH BREEDS WARS.

Iran Needs U.N.O. For Fair Election

Teheran, April 14. A right-wing deputy who served in the recently expired parliament session and asked to remain anonymous declared today that Iran could be assured of a fair election only through intervention of the United Nations.

"The Central Government is influenced by the Russians and the Tudeh (leftist) party will seat the candidates it wants," he said.

"Frankly, most of the Right-wing leaders fear to announce for seats."

Meanwhile, a Tudeh Party leader threatened "vigorous action" to suppress alleged terrorism amidst Tudeh followers in outlying provinces.

Premier Ahmed Qavam has promised to call elections for a new parliament immediately after the Russian troops complete their withdrawals from Iran. The deadline for the evacuation under the Soviet-Iran agreement is May 6.

A Government official said no reports have been received of Soviet troops actually leaving northwestern Azerbaijan province, but that some barracks had been vacated by the Russians in the provincial capital of Tabriz and occupied by Azerbaijan troops.

A British parliamentary mission, composed of Michael Foot and Brigadier Anthony Head, left for London after they were unable to obtain Soviet permission to visit Azerbaijan. Associated Press.

Climbed On Sydney Bridge

Two British naval officers climbed to the top of Sydney Harbour Bridge to celebrate All Fools' Day.

They tied their white cap-covers to the crane at the highest part of the span.

The officers are Lieut. Fred Watts, 25, and Sub-Lieut. Arthur Overton, 24, both of Roslyn Street, King's Cross.

Watts comes from Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Overton from Dalston, London.

Overton said: "I arrived in Sydney from Hong Kong only three weeks ago. As soon as I saw the Bridge I determined to climb it."

I decided to wait till April 1—the proper day for such ventures."

Watts said: "The Bridge is so easy to climb, it's a cake-walk."

"Our objective was the crane right at the top of the span."

"There's a guide-rail to within 25ft. of the highest part."

"We walked up the 8ft-wide span to the crane, and tied our white cap-covers to it."

"Overton counted the steps on the way down. There are 333."

"The whole job took us only about 30 minutes."

U.S. "Cloak and Dagger" Costs

Moscow, Apr. 14. The Russians read with interest the statement by United States Secretary of State James Byrnes, that he is determined "to obtain appropriations of \$4,000,000 for a separate intelligence unit."

The account of the statement was carried in the Russian newspaper "Izvestia," and told of Byrnes' recent attempt to gain reinstatement of the allotment after it had been turned down by the congressional committee. Particular significance was attached to Byrnes' statement that "An intelligence service is not only essential to the United States foreign policy, it is also a real element in the national system of security."

The Russians say that they find it difficult to reconcile this statement with criticism in the United States of the intelligence services of other countries. Associated Press.

In a programme highlighting the observance of Pan-American Day, the President declared that willingness to use force if necessary to prevent even the threat of aggression "will not of itself eliminate the deep causes of unrest such as those responsible for the two wars."

The President said: "Underneath the Nazi madness were material distress and spiritual starvation born of poverty and despair. These evil forces were seized upon by evil men to launch a programme of tyranny and aggression."

"The danger of war will never be completely wiped out until these economic ills which constitute the roots of war are themselves eliminated. To do that we must achieve conditions of life—material, cultural and spiritual—to which the peoples of this world are entitled. To that objective we must all dedicate our energies."

Rallying Cry

"I know of no one word which more fully embodies this objective than the word 'democracy'."

It was the symbol and hope of democracy which liberated the world from Nazi and Japanese slavery. Democracy is the rallying cry today for free men everywhere in their struggle for better human life. We all appreciate that this word 'democracy' carries different meanings in different languages."

The President pointed out that "certain" political rights are fundamental to freedom—free speech, free press, right of peaceable assembly, freedom of conscience and right of people to choose their own government. It is obvious that these goals require first of all, efforts of each nation within itself."

He said that to achieve these goals in the world at large requires "international co-operation toward expanding production, increasing world trade and developing natural resources so that all efforts to improve living standards may rest upon a solid basis."

Truman paid tribute to the part Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull played in building the international "good neighbour policy" which he said laid the foundation for the United Nations. He declared the United Nations "will succeed. It must succeed." Associated Press.

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British Empire As Pattern

London, April 14. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that he believed the British Commonwealth would provide the pattern for a "Federation of the World."

He stated in a speech that "we have found the secret of combining and achieving the unification of great masses of the people in the world, without destroying their liberty and at the same time maintaining their freedom for them all."

He said the world's current discussions "encourage us to believe that if we maintain our policy on a firm, true course, this great secret that Britain has discovered may yet become the foundation of the Federation of the World."

He said it is impossible to explain just exactly what holds the Empire together but "there is a feeling of rebirth of the British Commonwealth and Empire and of its place in the world."

The Empire "has survived and it will survive," he said, adding: "Nothing will ever prevent the Empire from surviving because I believe it has an extraordinary mission to fulfill." Associated Press.

Cows En Route To Hong Kong

Because of long confinement in dock stalls, 64 breeding cattle on a British freighter now in Sydney Harbour are developing swollen legs.

The cows, consisting of Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Friesians, are consigned from Melbourne to Hong Kong on the Empire Gunfleet.

The ship has been in Sydney Harbour for 10 days. All the cows are in calf. The first calf was born on Friday.

The plight of the cows was brought under the notice of the R.S.P.C.A. by wharf-labourers working on the ship.

An officer of the Empire Gunfleet said that slow work by the waterside workers was delaying the vessel's departure.

No Cruelty

Cattle on board the freighter Empire Gunfleet at Glebe Wharf are well cared for and have put on condition since they left Melbourne, said the R.S.P.C.A.'s chief inspector (Mr. H. C. Scott).

The R.S.P.C.A. is satisfied with conditions on board and will take no action to have the animals put ashore.

German Scientists Ahead In Some Things

Wright Field, Ohio, April 15. Germany outpaced the Allies in several fields regarded as prime in any war of the future, including super-sound, jet aircraft, jet propulsion and rocket weapons. It was ahead, too, in rocket weapons.

But the Nazi effort collapsed just when a raw surge of power was most feared. Within a matter of months the Germans were expected to have improved jet fighters and bombers and anti-aircraft weapons which might well have made Allied air assaults too costly; as it was, multiplied eight times.

Tables showing the probability of hitting an airplane with such weapons indicate that if the Germans had doubled the speed of their anti-aircraft projectiles, as they expected to do within six months, the probability of hits would have been multiplied eight times.

New Wings

Colonel Donald Putt, head of a group of technical intelligence experts known as T2, studying German science progress, said information being accumulated in Europe should bring the United States up to the German level in super-sound. He felt that every possible use should be made of German scientists.

Secrets of German scientists have been brought to the United States as well as more than 100 tons of documents and 200 tons of equipment.

After victory in Europe, American experts learned that the "swept back" wing the Germans were developing helped to solve the problem of compressibility of air at very high speeds; the Allies also learned about swept-back propeller blades which curve back like a boomerang.

Fastest Plane

Here are some of the other important items in which Germany showed the way to the Allies:

Jet propulsion engines of all types—much German research already has been put to use in ways beyond the Nazi ability.

Fuel injection—instead of carburettion, for piston type engines. The Germans had virtually abandoned the carburettor.

Rockets—developed almost beyond the Allies' imagination. Variations included piloted suicide weapons.

Aircraft design the Germans had the fastest fighters and interceptors in combat. The fastest aeroplane in the world, the Me-262, a twin-engine jet fighter, was in production.

Germany had a dozen super-sound wind tunnels in operation, the Americans none. Associated Press.

QUEEN'S TEL 31453

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

TEN GENTLEMEN

FROM **West Point**

MAUREEN O'HARA · GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Also LATEST FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS COMMENCING FRIDAY

"PHANTOM OF THE OPERA" (IN TECHNICOLOR) ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN (Extra Shows At 12.30 p.m., on Friday, Saturday & Sunday.)

TO-DAY ONLY **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

LAUGH · SWING · THRILL!

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS"

JOAN DAVIS AND JACK HALEY FEATURING GENE KRUPA AND HIS BAND AN R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE

TO-MORROW

"FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

with ROSALIND RUSSELL, FRED MACMURRAY, HERBERT MARSHALL. AN R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE

Political Crime Wave In Poland

Warsaw, Apr. 14. Fascists are committing 30 political murders a day in Poland, Joseph Cyrankiewicz, Secretary-General of the Polish Socialist Party, said yesterday.

"It is undoubtedly true that 7,000 Polish politicians have been murdered in the last nine months," he told the Associated Press. The killings are continuing and Cyrankiewicz said he had narrowly escaped death himself. He blamed the "national NSZ guerrilla bands, Fascists, Volkdeutsch and elements financed by the former London government" for the crime wave. He asserted the lawlessness is not to be blamed on the government and attributed it in part, to the prevalence of post-war psychosis.

The difference between Poland's crime wave and that of other countries such as the United States is that it is almost exclusively political, he said. Associated Press.

New Ford For 1947

Detroit, April 14. The President of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford II, announces that a new, lighter-weight, low-priced Ford will be introduced on the market sometime after January 1, 1947. The engineering details of the new Ford have not been revealed.

Earlier in the week, the Chevrolet Division of General Motors announced that they would build a new, lighter-weight unit at a new plant to be erected near Cleveland, Ohio.

It has been suggested in some circles that both cars—probably of standard size, but much more economical in operation—would find a larger market in the export field. Associated Press.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m. No Chains Can Hold Him! No Tombs Can Seal Him In! **"THE GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN"** with LON CHANEY Bela LUGOSI, Lionel ATWILL An Universal Picture NEXT CHANGE — "TWO GIRLS & A SAILOR"

TKACHENKO'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY 8, HANKOW RD., KOWLOON.

FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS Orders taken for "HOT CROSS BUNS, EASTER CHOCOLATE EGGS and RUSSIAN KULICHI Phone 50559.

Alienation of Her Mother's Affection

Danville, Ill., Apr. 14. Mrs. Marajen Stevick Horton, whose mother is president of the Champaign News Gazette, was sued today by her step-father, artist Arty MacNicol, for \$500,000, for the alleged alienation of her mother's (his wife's) affections.

Mrs. Horton's former husband, Lt.-Col. William E. Dyess, was the Bataan Death March hero who was killed in 1943. She was remarried last month. MacNicol, in his suit, alleged that Mrs. Horton had seduced her mother, Mrs. Helen Stevick MacNicol, from him, through "inter-meddling" and scheming, and also charged that the defendant had slandered and defamed his character. Associated Press.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos. 47, 62, 70.

DANCING LESSON

PEDRO'S method of teaching
dancing is the best anywhere.
Students are able to dance in the
first lesson, letters of praise from
satisfied students keep coming in.
Beginners' class by experienced
English instructor, starts Monday
17th at 7.30 p.m. 22, Des Voeux
Road, 2nd floor.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

HOLDING
P. & O., B.I. & E. & A.
BILLS OF LADING.

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
will attend at 10 a.m. on Monday
and Thursdays within the free
storage period to survey damaged
cargo, and consignees are request-
ed to have their representative
present.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
& CO.

Agents:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd.

THE MARINE ENGINEERS

GUILD OF CHINA

NOTICE

A Special General meeting of
members will be held at the
Office, 3rd Floor, Union
Building, 3 Pedder Street, at
4 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th April,
1946.

J. WATSON,
Secretary.

KOWLOON OPTICAL CO.

Refracting and Manufacturing
Opticians.
P. M. Wright, D.O.S. (U.S.A.)
Optometrist-in-Charge
563, Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

S.S. "BENVORLICH" expected to arrive from U.K.,
via Straits Mid May.

For particulars apply to:—

W. R. Loxley & Co., (China) Ltd., Agents.

Telephone: 34165.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.

Vessel	From	Due	H'Kong Sails For
Marine Leopard	San Francisco	April 17	Manila
Edward B. Haines	Penang	April 17	Shanghai
Marine Star	Boston	Mid April	Manila
Flying Mist	San Francisco	April 24	Manila
Iraq Victory	San Francisco	End April	Manila
Carlton Victory	San Francisco	End April	Manila
Marine Snapper	San Francisco	End April	Manila
A Vessel	San Francisco	1st May	Manila
Marine Flier	San Francisco	Mid May	Manila

Vessel	From	Due	H'Kong Sails For
Sea Shark	San Francisco	17th May	Manila
Marine Leopard	Manila	Mid May	Manila
Marine Snapper	Manila	Mid May	Manila
Resolute	N.Y.	May 15	Manila
Mount Mansfield	San Francisco	End May	Manila

Western Pacific Interport Service

Vessel	From	Due	H'Kong Sails For
Fort Amsterdam	Bangkok	Mid April	Singapore
Fort Rensselaer	Bangkok	Early May	Singapore
Coastal Navigator	Bangkok	Mid May	Singapore
Fort Wilhelms	Bangkok	End May	Singapore

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD., AGENTS FOR

U.S. WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
Telephones: 28174 — Freight Department
28178 — Passenger
28172 — General Agent.
Agent, Chinese Department, (Alfred O'Hoy) Telephone 27408
Office: St. George's Building, 7 Connaught Road.

Spotty N.Y. Business Conditions

New York, April 15.

Strikes and material short-
ages produced a spotty condi-
tion in business and finance
this week. The worst hit by
the national coal strike were
the mines themselves, freight-
car loadings, steel production
and a variety of miscellane-
ous manufacturers whose flow
of supplies were either cut-
off or stopped.

A serious shortage of copper
was further aggravated by a
strike in the Montana mines.
The strongest spoke in the
wheel of industry was the re-
cord-breaking consumer spend-
ing as the Easter season drew
nearer.

Dun and Bradstreet found re-
tail sales above the heavy vol-
ume in the preceding week and
from 23 to 27 per cent above
those of 1945. The automobile
output was the highest yet at-
tained since the war, 49,425
units as against 47,735 units
a week previously. The stock
market flirted with the 16-year
highest record attained in Feb-
ruary, but receded when prices
reached within a fraction of the
former peak prices.

Stock sales declined to 7,590-
990 shares, from 8,125,550
shares of the previous week.
The turnover in bonds amount-
ed to \$30,834,300 as against
\$24,975,200 of the previous
week.

Most of the company news is
on the bright side with reports
of expansion, new products,
debt clearances, and record
breaking orders. Steel produc-
tion reached 78.1 per cent as
compared with 87.1 of the pre-
vious week. Freight-car com-
pings were 644,663 units as com-
pared to 809,142 units. Crude
oil production was 4,446,400
barrels as compared with 4-
424,150 barrels. — Associated
Press.

New York, Apr. 15.
The Coca-Cola Company and its
consolidated subsidiaries reported
a net profit of \$25,124,000 for
1945, or \$5.67 a common share,
compared with \$25,021,000 or
\$5.64 a common share for 1944.
— Associated Press.

Japan Buyer Of American Cotton

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPERS MAY GET A MAJOR
SHARE IN JAPANESE PURCHASES EXPECTED TO
TOTAL OVER ONE MILLION BALES ANNUALLY
UNDER AN AGREEMENT REPORTED TO BE UNDER
CONSIDERATION BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COM-
MISSION.

SENATORS WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED ABOUT
NEGOTIATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS SAID THERE
WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES
MAY BE ASSIGNED 65 PER CENT OF THE IMPORT
QUOTAS EXPECTED TO BE SET UP UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

Meanwhile, Senators from
cotton States plan a new fight
against the order by economic
stabilizer Chester Bowles in-
creasing margin requirements
on cotton futures trading to
\$50—a bale.

Senator Maybank, Democrat
of South Carolina, said Bowles'
action is likely to bring a short-
crop next year with resulting
price increases.
Senator Thomas, Democrat of
Oklahoma, Chairman of the
Senate Agriculture Committee,
promised retaliatory measures
if Bowles' order is not lifted
and said any attempt made to
extend the life of the Office of
Price Administration beyond
July 1 would be countered by
his seeking to remove all con-
trols over farm commodities.

British Proposal

State Department officials are
reported to be working fast,
meanwhile, to get through an
agreement on the sale of cotton
to the Japanese in the hope that
its announcement might soften
some southern States opposi-
tion that has arisen in the
Senate to the proposed \$3,750-
000 British loan.

Under the proposed agree-
ment the reported Japanese im-
port quotas would be set on a
basis of sales to that country
in the 25-year pre-war period.
American negotiators are push-
ing this plan as an alternative
suggestion to a British Empire
proposal that the base cover only
five years before the outbreak of
the war. During that period In-
dia bartered cotton to Japan
while the United States was vir-
tually frozen from the market.
— Associated Press.

CEBU OIL COMPANY STOCK

Manila, April 15.
Shareholders of the Far-
East Oil Development Company,
which is drilling in Northern
Cebu Island, today approved
trippling the Company's one mil-
lion pesos stock to permit the
Trans-American Corporation of
San Francisco to subscribe to
one third of the shares.

Andres Soriano, the Far-East
Company President, said today
that he was securing equipment
and engineers from the United
States to continue work on the
project. Work was halted and
all machinery was destroyed on
orders from the United States
Army in 1942, to prevent oil
from reaching the Japanese.
Associated Press.

ANACONDA COPPER

New York, Apr. 15.
Anaconda Copper Mining
Company said today the prin-
cipal causes for a 35 per cent
drop in its net income for 1945
were the refusal of the Office
of Price Administration to ad-
just prices after V-J day and
recovery of the copper and
brass fabricating industry.
The company reported net in-
come last year of \$20,402,000,
equal to \$2.35 per capital share,
compared with \$31,423,000, or
\$3.62 a share in 1944.—Asso-
ciated Press.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES

Shanghai, Apr. 15.
Opening exchange rates were:
Gold per ounce: buying,
CN\$167,500; selling, CN\$168,500;
U.S. dollar in black market:
buying, CN\$2,000; selling, CN\$2-
100; Hongkong, old note, buying,
CN\$350, selling, CN\$360; new
note, buying, CN\$380; selling,
CN\$390.—Associated Press.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO
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MERGED IN THE CAUSE-
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General Managers,
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Strike Effect On Steel Production

Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 15.
The magazine "Steel" said
yesterday that production of
steel sheets, which are among
the most critical of all products,
has not yet been materially af-
fected by the soft coal strike
but that the output of plates,
bars and rails had been severely
curtailed.

It said another week of the
strike may see considerable ef-
fect on sheets. The demand for
all products remains strong, it
said, notably for small diameter
bars and light flat-rolled pro-
ducts.

The fuel situation adds to the
uncertainty and some mills
operating on a quarterly quota,
which recently planned to an-
nounce third quarter quotas at
this time, have postponed action
for at least two weeks.

Because of the fuel shortage,
blast furnaces are being banked
and the pig iron supply is much
curtailed, though every effort is
being made to distribute it as
widely as possible, the magazine
said. It added that foundries
are operating at a low rate in
the face of heavy backlogs of
orders and a better labour sup-
ply than in recent months.
Foundries also are unable to ob-
tain sufficient quantities of
scrap.

The estimated rate of produc-
tion last week dropped six points
to 75.5 per cent of capacity.—
Associated Press.

Ulster Linen Markets

Belfast, April 15.
Northern Ireland is working
not only to recapture her pre-
war markets for Irish linen,
but to establish herself as a
rayon goods exporter. For cus-
tomers she looks particularly to
the Americas.

Before the war Ulster was
known for its production of
prime 100 percent flax fabrics.
Now manufacturers in that
area have developed a distinc-
tive and colorful Irish "linen
finish" rayon fabric, and they
hope to make this less costly
product attractive as an export.

The use of rayon in linen
manufacture is an extension of
the custom that flax factories
should carry a number of a
cotton looms. British utility
needs currently have resulted in
expansion of this custom. So
great has been the development
of long staple rayon production
that nearly half the 1944 tex-
tiles produced by Irish mills
consisted of rayon or mixed
rayon-and-linen articles.

Exports were cut sharply dur-
ing the war. Textile shipments
from Irish ports last year in-
cluded a comprehensive range of
damask, sheetings, kitchen goods,
linens, cambrics, kitchen goods,
crapes, glass cloths, towels,
suits and costume linens.—
Associated Press.

THE METAL MARKETS

New York, April 15.
The British elimination of
subsidies on copper, lead and
zinc by hiking their prices, and
importation of Canadian, Mexi-
can and Peruvian lead to relieve
the acute domestic shortage
highlighted the week in the
metal market.

The British also took spot-
light in the aluminum field by
allowing 15 cents to 12 cents a
pound. The United States price
remained at 15 cents. The Brit-
ish arranged for 215,000
metric tons to be delivered dur-
ing 1946 and 1947 from Canada.
Duty on Canadian aluminum
imported into the United States
is three cents a pound.

Copper prices in Britain
raised to 12.50 cents a pound
which is close to the world mar-
ket quotation.

The British raised lead prices
to eight cents against the Unit-
ed States ceiling of 6-1/2
cents.

Zinc has been set by the Brit-
ish at seven cents a pound al-
though the world price is
around eight cents.—Associated
Press.

New York, April 14.
The production of whiskey,
neutral spirits, gin, brandy and
rum, totaled 24,828,000 gallons
in February, an increase of 142
per cent over the 10,240,000
gallons in the same month of
1945. The liquor industry re-
ported that it had shipped 142
million gallons of liquor in Feb-
ruary.—Associated Press.

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General Managers,
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SAILINGS

S.S. FOOSHING (No Passengers) to BANGKOK 18th April
S.S. WOSANG to Shanghai 20th April
S.S. YUENSANG Singapore, Penang, Calcutta 21st April

ARRIVALS

S.S. WOSANG from Shanghai 16th April

IN PORT

S.S. KWANSANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. YUENSANG Kowloon Dock Buoy
S.S. FOOSHING Buoy BA

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as
far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. GLENOGLE from United Kingdom End April.

PRINCE LINE LTD.

M.V. SCOTTISH PRINCE Arr. from San Francisco 10th April
(Dangerous Goods' Anchorage—Stonecutters Island).

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AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "TSINAN" (No deck passengers) 4 p.m. 26th April
SAILING TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "KWEIYANG" Noon 19th April
SAILING TO BANGKOK

S.S. "NINGHAI" 4 p.m. 23rd April
No passengers—thereafter fortnightly sailings

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 9.00 a.m. 20th April

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines, please apply to:—
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Connaught Road, Central, Telephone 50331 (Private exchange).

For Passages other than Saloon to Coast Ports and Singapore,
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127, Des Voeux Road, Central: Telephone 20116.

For Freight and Passages other than Saloon by S.S. "FATSHAN"
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THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE

Telephone 81116.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILING TO U.K.

"LYCAON" sails for Port Said, Liverpool via Straits,
at the end of April.

Accepts cargo for European Continental ports
other than Mediterranean ports.

VESSEL DUE

"LYCAON" from U.K. via Straits 3rd week April.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamer	From	Due
"KUTSANG"	Bombay & Singapore	end April
"FENGTIEN"	United Kingdom via Singapore	end April

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Steamer	Loading for	Ready
"EMPIRE TRAIL"	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	18th April

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Steamer	Loading for	Ready
"EMPIRE JOY"	Sydney	early May
Steamer	From	Due
"KAIFAKI"	Australian Ports	3rd May

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